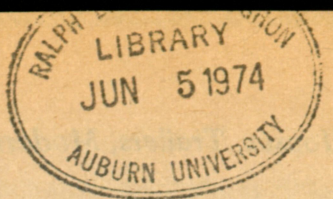


the Auburn Alumneez

AUBURN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

APRIL-MAY, 1974

AUBURN, ALABAMA



PHARMACY DEVELOPMENT FUND—Dean Ben F. Cooper of Pharmacy, right, shows Robert Scarborough, chairman of the Pharmacy Advisory Committee, left, and E.

W. Griffith, vice chairman for the pharmacy development for industries and business, the progress on the new pharmacy building.

Seek \$850,000—

Pharmacy Fund Drive

Auburn Pharmacy Alumni have begun, under the chairmanship of J. William Myers '51 of Birmingham, a campaign to raise more than \$800,000 to equip the new \$4.8 million pharmacy building now under construction on the Auburn campus. The kick-off came April 9 when the Pharmacy Advisory Committee and officials of the School of Pharmacy and the Alumni Association met at Auburn. That night they held the first of a series of regional meetings at Auburn.

Phenix City-Columbus meeting; Herbert Nelson '52, Mobile
(Continued on page 3)

Working with Chairman Myers are two vice-chairmen for particular areas: James Scruggs '40 of Marion is vice chairman for North Alabama, and E. M. Griffith of Atlanta is vice chairman for foundations and industry.

The fund-raising campaign is being conducted through the Auburn Alumni Association under the direction of Joseph B. Sarver, Jr., '37, executive secretary, and George (Buck) Bradberry, associate secretary.

Area meeting places for Pharmacy alumni include Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Florence, Huntsville, Phenix City, Mobile, Bay Minette, Selma, Enterprise, Birmingham, Anniston and Atlanta.

Area chairmen

Co-ordinating those meetings are J. Miles Thomas '55, Auburn meeting; Wyman F. Brown '53, Tuscaloosa meeting; A. Carl Putteet '49, Florence meeting; T. Dwight Jones '51, Huntsville meeting; Theron J. Windham '49,

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First Woman Pharmacy Grad honored

In 1929 a courageous woman brought her children to the Auburn campus and walked into the Dean of Pharmacy's Office. Two young men who were sitting there got up and walked out, but they were later to prove very instrumental in Mrs. Lela Irwin Legare's life. Mrs. Legare had come to Auburn in the height of the depression to become Auburn's first woman graduate from the four-year pharmacy program.

With \$75 dollars, she came to invest in a college education. It had been 16 years since she had been to school ("I got my MRS. and 'MA' degrees before I even started on my B.S."). She had sold her typewriter "for 14 pairs of shoes that didn't fit," and had decided to try pharmacy because she was interested in it from working in her Uncle's hospital (Fraser Ellis Hospital in Dothan). She said her father urged her to invest the \$75 in an education "because when this (the Depression) is all over you will have something."

The two young men who walked out of Dean Blake's office, Albert Nichols and G.W. Hargreaves, were two of the three instructors she and the other ten students (all men) had for the next four years. During that time she supported herself and her two children with a variety of jobs including a job doing clerical work with the Athletic Department for \$.35 per hour.

After graduation she was turned down for her first job because "they just weren't ready for women then, you see" but she shortly did find her first job with Snow-Smith Drug Co. in Birmingham. She spent several years in community pharmacy and then joined the staff at St. Margaret's Hospital and later joined Durr Drug Co. She credits those agencies with giving her her graduate studies in pharmacy.

Back for look at jet-age pharmacy

When age forced her into retirement in 1962, Mrs. Legare came back to Auburn "to see what jet-age pharmacy was like." She said that since she didn't have the money to give a scholarship, she'd like to give herself, and for the next several years she assumed care of alumni records and student files. At the same time, she maintained an early interest in journalism and history and as a charter member of the Alabama Historical Research Society, she wrote a study of "100 years of Medicine in Montgomery 1820-1920." Since that time she has

with Prof. George Hargreaves written a history of the School of Pharmacy at Auburn and is helping edit a book on early Alabama Drug Stores.

Recognition for history interest

Mrs. Legare, eyes sparkling and wit evident, was back on the Auburn campus again early in May to receive recognition for her interest in the history of pharmacy. The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy wished to commend her for her work in pharmacy history and chose the Pharmacy School's Awards banquet to do so. Mrs. Legare '32, knees trembling (so she said) as they were when she first walked into Dean Blake's office received a special Certificate of Commendation from Dr. Samuel Coker, representing the Institute.

Looking forward to future

Mrs. Legare, looking forward to seeing what the new building and programs will mean to Pharmacy at Auburn says, "I treasure the past, enjoy the present, and look forward to the future."



HONORED—Mrs. Lela Legare '32, Auburn's first woman pharmacy graduate in the 4-year program, accepts an award of commendation for her work in the history of pharmacy from Dr. Sam Coker '51.

Auburn Student Housing in the Seventies

By David Williams '74

The classic places to live while attending Auburn in the 40's and 50's were classic because of the friendships formed and one's compatibility with overcrowded rooms, poor water pressure, leaking roofs, and drafty windows. Such classics as Jake's Joint, the tugboat deck houses (which would accommodate two comfortably and often housed three and four males), and the ever scenic API trailer park on Ag Hill have disappeared. However, overcrowding, poor water pressure, leaking roofs, and drafty windows remain to haunt the present student population who through some strange quirk of inheritance hassle with the same housing problems their Auburn ancestors now find classic.

Forty-five percent of Auburn's

15,880 students live not in University housing, but in trailers or housing controlled by landlords not associated with realty firms. This type of housing, says Dr. Edward Taylor, coordinator of off-campus housing fills up faster than any other kind. One realtor says vacancies exist in newer housing with the same conveniences as older because students prefer to pay the lower rents. Yet many students feel it is not a preference, but a financial necessity to accept living quarters which may be potential health hazards.

The city follows the Southern Standard Housing Code which requires the building inspector to inspect all housing built to "determine the condition of dwellings in the interest of safeguarding the health and safety of the occupant and of the general public." But the ordinance is not retroactive. Therefore, older houses cannot be inspected by the city unless the occupant requests it. Some students who have complained to the city about housing conditions have had improvements made by their realtors and landlords. Most realtors provide professional repairs to plumbing, electrical

wiring, heating, and air conditioning or whatever a particular circumstance may require. The private landlord often does his own repairs, which can cause a recurrence of the same problem, depending on the quality of the work.

Sloppy Repairs result in ceiling like 'a second-rate patch quilt of faded out cardboard'

David Tucker, a senior in lab technology from Mobile, says, "if my roommates and I had the building inspector come out and condemn our place we wouldn't have anywhere to live. When we first moved in, we weren't counting on the ceiling leaking or the water line breaking or the pump leaking every other week." David's landlord owns more than 30 housing units in Auburn which house over 100 Auburn students. He is typical of those landlords who make their own repairs to their rental property. But he is not typical when it comes to the quality of work. David described his ceiling as, "a second-rate patch quilt of faded out cardboard. Whenever a ceiling tile falls from place due to the moisture gathering between it and the roof, the landlord sticks it back in place and throws a little plaster around it. The next time it rains the water leaks through or the entire patch sags from place."

Housing problems for women

Housing difficulties do not discriminate between men and women students, but it is often more difficult for women to cope with these problems. Four women students located a vacant two-story house which was in need of repair. After persuading the owner to allow them to occupy the house for a nominal rent, the women began to make their own improvements. The upstairs bathroom had new pipes installed and a new floor put in it. All the work was done by a helpful neighbor, says one of the antebellum home occupants. "We take it slow, but when it's done, it's done right. It's really beautiful living here. We have friends dropping over all the time just to fix something that may need fixing."

'We love this old house'

The house probably wouldn't pass any kind of official inspection. In fact, since the women aren't involved in a written lease, they fear the landlord plans to sell the house and property to a local realty firm. If this occurs, the house would be demolished so that an apartment complex could be constructed on the house's present site. The women feel that another place to live is out of the question. "We

love this old house; you can get lost in it while bunches of people are here. It's the kind of place that just takes over your life and becomes the focal point for everything."

At the same time, growing numbers of students enjoy the cheaper luxury of trailer parks. "The big trend is towards trailers in off-campus housing," says Dr. Taylor. In seeking lower rents and private living quarters, students often expose themselves to overcrowded conditions, fire and health hazards, a particular problem with trailers. Older trailer parks in Auburn are besieged by many inadequacies that do not comply with the Southern Standard Housing Code because of the non-retroactiveness of the Code. For instance, trailer parks outside city limits don't have fire protection.

Economy trailers' main attraction

Economy is the main attraction to trailer living. An average 600 square foot living space, common to trailers in Auburn, rents for approximately \$300 per quarter. Apartments of the same size may rent for \$350-\$400 or as much as \$600 per quarter depending on furnishings.

But things are looking up for trailer dwellers. The latest city ordinance passed in 1971 makes the trailer park a "mobile home community" by specifying lot sizes, landscaping, electrical services, and drainage. The ordinance will apply to future construction of trailer parks and should provide enough incentive for the older ones to provide desirable living space for the growing number of Auburn students.

Ritzy Apartments

The newest form of housing, the modern apartment complex, attracts a variety of students. The number of students that occupy each apartment depends on the students' financial status. The apartment complexes offer swimming pools, laundermats, dishwashers, garbage disposals, and other modern conveniences not available to lower rent leasees. Mack Brewton, a sophomore majoring in elementary education, lives with three other students in a two-bedroom apartment with all of the above-mentioned conveniences. "We really like all the extras and enjoy the closeness of our neighbors, but it can be a real hassle with four guys and one bathroom. It sometimes gets to be bothersome when one is neat and the other isn't." Mack splits the \$192.50 per month rent four ways with his roommates. Including the utility bills and the phone bill, Mack's share of the quarterly expenses is around \$150.

Dorms least desirable

The least favorite place to live, according to Dr. Taylor, is the on-

(Continued on page 3)



CONTEMPLATE CLASSIC PROBLEMS—The two Auburn women, seated in the antique theatre chairs, ponder

housing problems with some friends who enjoy the front porch hospitality not available in modern apartments.



MOBILE HOME COMMUNITY—The trailer park pictured above complies with an Auburn city ordinance which specifies lot sizes, landscaping, electrical services, and drainage. Many of the older trailer parks do not come under

this ordinance and are besieged by many health hazards such as sewage, drainage, and faulty electrical service. Fire is a hazard to all trailer parks outside the city limits because the city isn't equipped to protect the ones outside its limits.

Auburn Student Housing

(Continued from page 2)

campus dormitories. A private room completely furnished, including air conditioning, in Magnolia Dormitories rents for \$150 per quarter. What makes the dormitories unattractive, says one resident of Magnolia, is the smallness of the rooms and the community bathroom at the end of the hall. "It really isn't a bad place to live, it's just like living in a nice prison. Everything is the same everywhere you look."

Improvements made at Magnolia Dormitories over the past two years have brought the facility out of near-bankruptcy. The innovations were instrumental in the dormitories being listed as full Fall Quarter '73—a feat not accomplished in almost seven years. The improvements include: a game room complete with five professional pool tables, two German football machines, and three ping-pong tables; laundromat, located within the dormitory; three color TV lounges; a Health Club which offers Olympic weights, a universal gym machine, and various kinds of exercise and body building equipment. Professional instructors assist residents in developing individualized physical fitness programs. Five women students from near by Noble Hall have joined Magnolia's Health Club.

No recreational facilities of this kind exist in the women's dormitories because, according to Dr. Taylor, the women haven't asked for them. Yet twice as many women students, nearly 2,800, as men students live in on-campus dormitories. Auburn's housing policy for women students requires that all women, unless they are over 21 or are married, live in University housing. However, women may live off campus if their parents complete a parental permission form for the Office of the Dean of Women. Women that live in the on-campus dormitories share a bathroom with one other suite which is occupied by two, sometimes three, students. "It sure can be rough when five or six girls have eight o'clock classes," commented one woman student.

Living off-campus for women poses several difficulties when it comes to making repairs or locating suitable housing. One landlord made this situation evident when he said, "I prefer to rent to male students for the simple reason you don't have to run out to their apartments every time the faucet leaks. They can generally fix most of the minor repairs needed themselves."

Pharmacy Fund

(Continued from page 1)

meeting; Benjamin C. Barnhill '54, Bay Minette meeting; Floyd Williams '66, Selma meeting; Ross Cotter '64, Enterprise meeting; James O. Walker '57 and Ben Eich '40, Birmingham meeting; Harold J. Sharpe, Jr., '41, Anniston meeting; William F. Lee and Sharlene Baker '73, Atlanta meeting.

The funds raised will go principally to the School's Learning Resource Center, Drug Information Center, and the Clinical and Medicinal Analysis Laboratory.

The Learning Resource Center will take the bulk of the money, supplying additional out-of-class and out-of-lab learning aids for current Auburn students and offering continuing education programs for practicing pharmacists by bringing completely equipped mobile learning units to their area.

The Clinical and Medicinal Analysis Laboratory will develop techniques for research on new drugs and test them in various ways. It will serve law enforcement agencies and medical practitioners by analyzing drug samples sent by them to the Laboratory.

The Drug Information Center will be a clearing house of information on drugs for every health-care related program. The information will be available for pharmacists, doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel.

Members of the Pharmacy Advisory Council include: John P. Beasley of Columbia; Robert D. Scarborough '51 of Eufaula; J. Miles Thomas '55 of Opelika; M. Winfield Cotton '50 of Mobile;

The brochure on *Student Housing at Auburn University* says, "attending college is a wonderful and exciting opportunity. Not only is it preparation for a more useful and productive life, but it is also an adventure into a world of new experiences. One experience, new for most students, is the move away from home into an entirely different living environment." The student's environment, whether he lives on campus or off, should accommodate his scholastic movement toward this aforementioned productive life. Whether Auburn's housing situation hinders or helps prepare students for their future existence in society is a debatable issue.

Accepting the housing hassle, according to one student, is part of living and going to school—especially in Auburn: "Everyone is going to give you the shaft so you just look around for the places that shaft you the least."



DAUGHTER GRADUATES—Congressman Bill Nichols '39 beams as his daughter Margaret Lynn points out her name on the graduation program. She received a B. S. in home economics in March. Cong. Nichols also serves on the Auburn Board of Trustees.

Student Health Center To Be Improved

Improvements for the Drake Student Health Center are at last forthcoming. The University will allocate \$400,000 in building funds to supplement \$500,000 received in federal sharing funds to renovate the old infirmary. Additionally, students will pay \$7.75 more in tuition for improved health services.

"We don't know exactly what improvements we'll make," said Dr. Garth Jarvis, director of the Center, "but we hope to group work units in a way that will cut labor costs. Eighty percent of our annual budget goes to labor." The

vices offered now." Following the election, President Philpott approved the increase.

"We hope to channel the new tuition money into additional positions. We are recruiting new doctors right now," said Dr. Jarvis.

The coming improvements, however, "will not bring Auburn's health services up to the standards of some other Southeastern schools," he said. "It would probably take two and a half million to offer what the University of Alabama offers. Florida and Georgia are ahead of us, too. So, if alumni want to help us, we'll gladly accept anything—from a nickel on up."

architects, Lancaster and Lancaster, are presently working on renovation plans which will be subject to revision by University officials and members of the Student Health Committee.

Students voted for the tuition increase in the SGA election—3,113 were in favor of paying the \$7.75 extra "to improve services"; 698 voted for a \$2.75 increase which would "maintain the present level of services"; and 653 supported no increase, thus "decreasing the ser-

Herbert Nelson '52 of Mobile; G. F. Tom Grimaldi of Union, N.J.; Blake Yates '32 of Auburn; Harold Sharpe, Jr., '41 of Gadsden; Mahlon Turner '56 of Huntsville; Lester Thagard '39 of Birmingham; W.W. Walker of Birmingham, and W.C. Sugg '31 of Auburn.

Move to Abolish AWS Fails

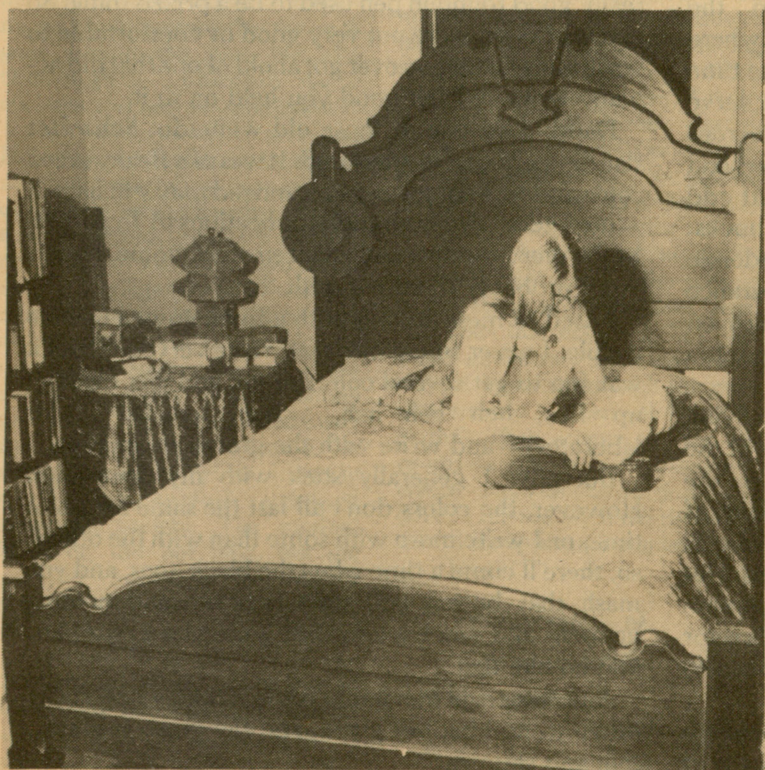
A constitutional change in the Student Government Association (SGA) to abolish Associated Women Students (AWS) as an independent organization failed when it did not receive the two-thirds majority needed in the general student election April 12. Fifty-nine percent of the voters, however, favored abolishing AWS and incorporating "women's services" into an SGA cabinet post. The official count was 2849 for and 1960 against the abolition of AWS.

Advocates of the proposal claimed the AWS duplicated many SGA functions. They believed that men and women students should find common representation in the SGA but proposed the establishment of a special "Secretary of Women Services" post until the unique problems of women students (i.e. "discriminatory" regulations) were resolved.

Opponents said the plan was "riddled with faults and weak arguments," but supported an eventual merger of SGA and AWS after more extensive study.



FIRST—Prof. A. Wallace Hayes '64 is the first professor at the University of Alabama to receive a Research Career Development Award from the National Institutes of Health. He received a five-year award to pursue research in his chosen field of environmental toxicity and carcinogenicity. He will work with common fungi found on corn, peanuts, and soybeans which can, if conditions are right, secrete materials into the food agents that can be toxic or potential causes of cancer to domestic animals or humans. He is the 1974 president of the Southeastern Branch of the American Society of Microbiology.



ANTIQUITY STUDY HALL—Few Auburn women enjoy study time in the middle of an antique bed. The older houses and apartments, where antique furnishings are sometimes found, fill up faster than the other types of student housing due to lower rents.

Here and There—

Some Questions For Us All

By Jerry Roden, Jr., '46

The Patricia Hearst-Symbionese Liberation Army case haunts me like a nightmare. The personal agony of the Hearst family on national display is a disturbing spectacle, and the insatiable lust of the public to peek and pry is disgusting. The initial ineffectuality of federal and local law enforcement agencies is almost equally upsetting. But of even greater concern are the questions of exactly what is happening, or has happened, to Miss Hearst herself and of the broad implications of this whole affair for all America.



Roden

Under the tragic impact of information made public to date, I am averse to speculation about whether Patricia Hearst is simply enduring a living Hell or whether she has become a convert to the Devil's legions through some horrible metamorphosis forced by her abductors. In either case, the emergence of *Tania* in Patricia's form remains a shocking event

which raises frightening questions about the susceptibilities of the human psyche.

Even more disturbing is the fact that a small but significant number of Americans consider Patricia's transformation a genuine, natural, and justifiable event. Foremost among such are the misguided students on the Berkeley campus who put up the "We love you Tania" posters. But that small, immature radical fringe does not bother me nearly as much as those normally responsible American adults who have assumed all along that Miss Hearst was in on the plot from the beginning and that some unspecified family repression or injustice to some extent justified her alleged defection.

Both the facts now available and the practice of fair play dictate that we suspend judgment for the present time about Miss Hearst's role as Tania. But we cannot say the same for some other members of that violent, arrogant, self-ordained "Liberation Army." Several of them enjoyed the benefits of a first-rate education only to end up willingly as uncommonly dangerous criminals under the nominal leadership of a semi-literate chronic psychopath—and that fact raises some excruciating questions about the goals and the adequacy of our educational processes.

Of course, my concern may be excessive. One national columnist has suggested, among other possibilities, that this bizarre tragedy may turn out to mean nothing for America generally. But I doubt the validity of that soothing thought. All of the agonizing questions raised here and elsewhere by this case gain some justification from the very existence of the Symbionese Liberation Army. The fact that even a relatively small portion of our citizenry across the land can find any rationalization for quasi-justification of the existence of that "Army" suggests the need to re-examine the soundness of our most basic institutions.

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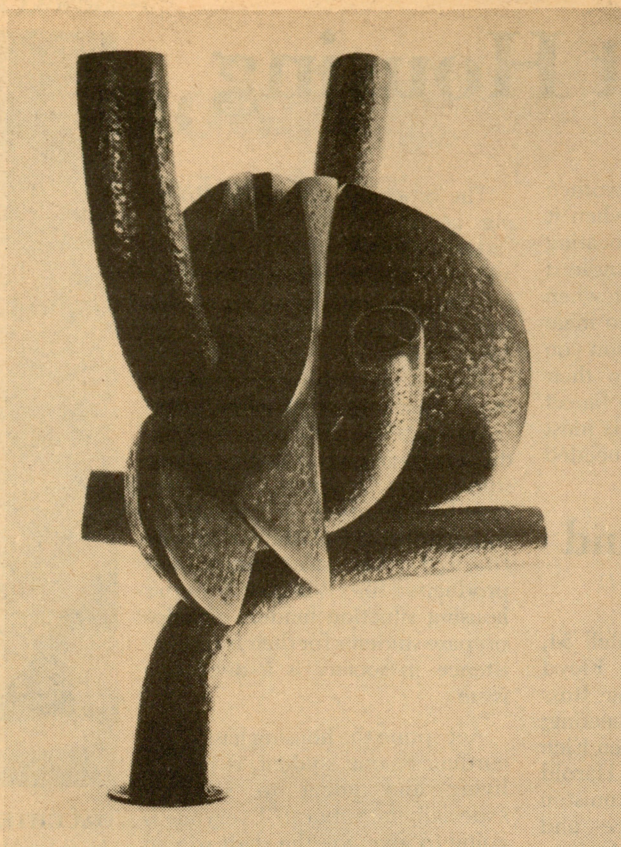
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TRANSPLANT—The National Association of Women Artists Medal of Honor has gone to Auburn alumna Jean Woodham '46 for the second time. The Jury of Awards has selected Miss Woodham's welded bronze sculpture "Transplant" at the 85th Annual Exhibition. The exhibition will be open to the public through May 26 at the National Academy Galleries in New York City.

Behind The Headlines—

Focus on the Different

By Kaye Lovvorn '64

Education does not exist in a vacuum, obviously, and since in a poll we conducted a couple of years ago alumni indicated that they were almost as interested in education as athletics, we are going a little astray from the typical concern with education at Auburn for a couple of stories that draw attention to the different educational processes with which Auburn alumni are involved.

Richard Little, Yankee come south and Renaissance graduate student of the Zoology-Entomology Department, knows the State of Alabama like the back of his hand—knows things that we native Alabamians never heard of—and he obviously loves it and wants to see it prosper, but not in the way of the Chamber of Commerce. So read his essay on diminishing species in Alabama (p. 12) and, like us, learn something you never knew.

Dr. Charlotte Ward should be called the Renaissance woman of the Physics Department where she teaches and does research. And in her spare time manages to raise a family, conduct a scout troupe, serve on the Circle Board of Editors along with numerous other board such as the League of Women Voters and the Alabama Coalition for Better Education. At odd times she writes articles and short stories and books. Her thoughtful essay on the future of academic freedom in research is her second writing appearance in the *Alumnews* in recent months. Like the article on endangered species, Dr. Ward's article is reprinted from the first issue of *The Auburn Circle*.

Two unusual educational experiments involving Auburn alumni are taking place within 50 miles of the campus. The first, the history experiment in the Montgomery public schools, is the brainchild of Auburn Alumnus and Professor Emeritus Oliver T. Ivey '26 and involves several other Auburn alumni including Dr. Dennie Smith '69, who, although unmentioned in the story, is educational program director for the experiment and professor of elementary education at Memphis State University.

Editorial Assistant Thom Botsford and *Alumnews* writer Jimmy Weldon went inside the gray walls of Draper State Prison where they found young alumni involved in a junior college program—one of a few evident efforts at rehabilitation in Alabama prisons.

Esoterica For Everyone—

All Red, Green, Blue, Black

By Bob Sanders '52

At the Auburn Velvet Bean Growers Cooperative, where I labor diligently from early till late, it's hard to keep writing equipment. I don't know where the pens and pencils go. They just disappear.

I sometimes suspect that some of our junior associates have developed an appetite or even an addiction for them and are popping them on the sly.

They just vanish. Sometimes I am almost reduced to pricking myself with a pin to complete the filling out of the necessary forms and documents.

But I try to hang onto my favorite writing instrument—one of these four-color deals. All in one pen, you can choose from black, blue, green or red, simply with a flick of the finger. Oh, it makes note-taking plumb fun.

You can write awhile in blue, or if overcome by a Christmasy feeling, liven things up a bit with red and green; or go back to black for serious business. There's never a dull moment.

Sometimes, just to bring a little variety into the lives of the federal inspectors who I know will be looking over the very important logs of the AVBGC, I'll change colors in mid-word. In a word like "colorful," for example, I might use a different color for each letter. One must do what one can in this old world, I always say.

My wife says she doesn't like the four-color pen because it's too fat, too big around to fit comfortably in her paw. But then she has never discovered the use of the thumb.

All the pen is is four different ball point pens all in one barrel, fixed so that you can easily switch from one to another.

Speaking of ball points, remember when they first came out? Oh, this was one of the most heralded events since the invention of the wheel. Page after page of newspaper and magazine advertising proclaimed that the Reynolds (the first highly advertised brand) ball point pen would write under water and at high altitudes.

It was fairly expensive to write under water. The ball point pens of the days shortly after their introduction in the late 40s and early 50s sold for four or five dollars apiece, and wrote not a whit better and probably not as good as the ones that can now be bought for a dime.

Ball points are so inexpensive and ubiquitous now that you hardly ever see a fountain pen anymore. A really good fountain pen used to be a prized thing. So many of them were not very good or comfortable to write with that if you ever got ahold of one that did actually write and felt good you held on to it.

Daddy had one of those old white-dot Schaeffer flat-top pens that he treasured. It was of a fleaky green color and he kept it for years, indeed may still have it somewhere. The insurance applications of 75 percent of the men, women, and children of my home county were probably filled out with that pen.

I used to mess around with a fountain pen once in awhile. I never found one that wrote very well, but it was fun to get several colors of ink and mix them all up—like, heh heh heh, a mad scientist in his laboratory—and write with the grotesque mixture.

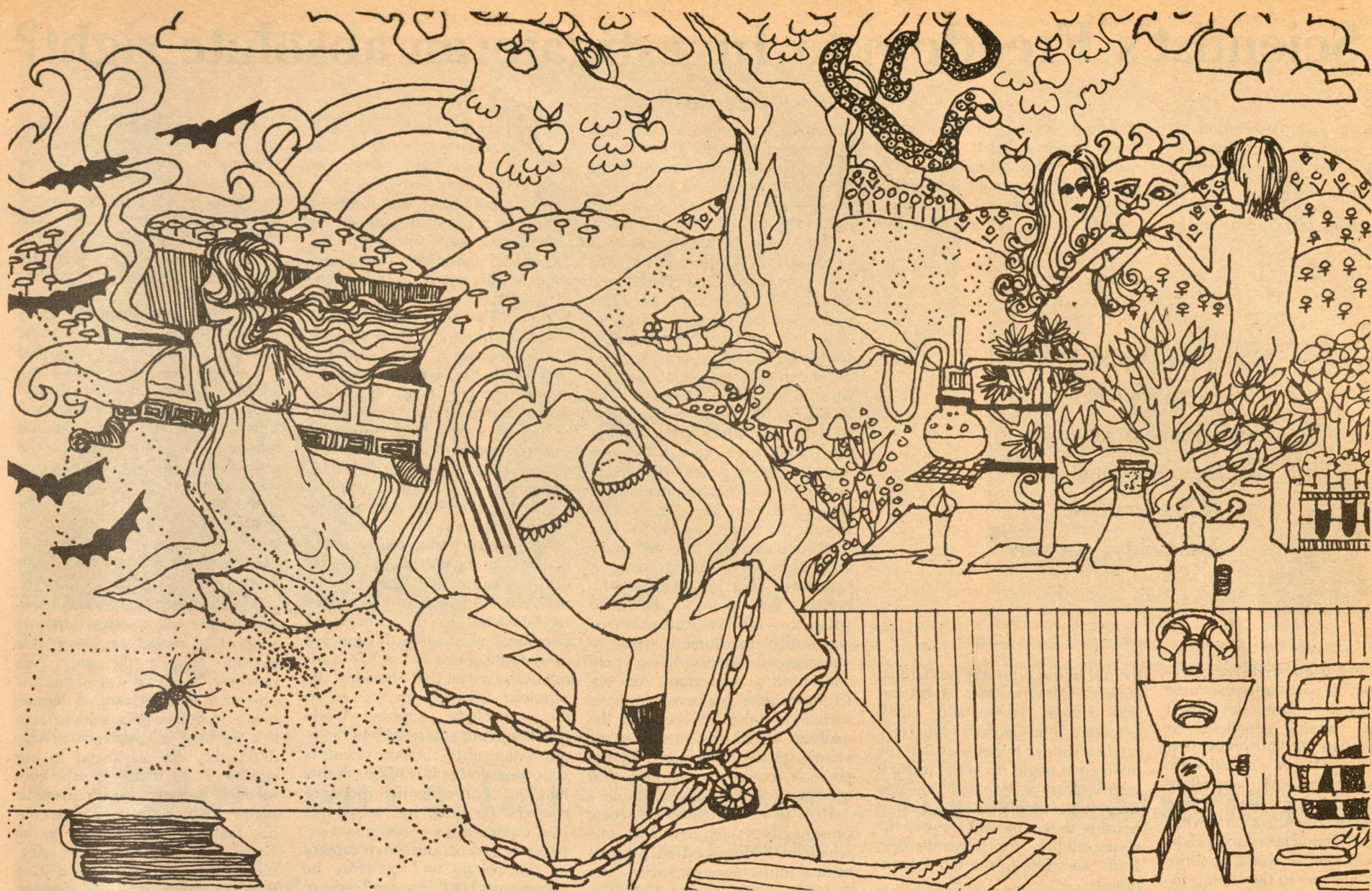
But now I generally stick with my four-color. However, the colors don't all last the same length of time, or I write more with some than with the others; so, there'll come a time when the black goes, and you mash that button and start to write and nothing happens and you have to shift gears, and go to blue, and on like that.

And there will inevitably come a time when you're down to nothing but green, and the green is getting thin and skimpy.

When you're down to a thin green you're in pretty bad shape.

Sometimes I know how that pen feels.

THE AUBURN ALUMNEWS



(Art by Dottie Hitchcock)

A Scientist's Freedom to Investigate: an absolute right?

By Dr. Charlotte Ward, Assistant Professor of Physics
(Reprinted from *The Auburn Circle*)

In 1633, the Roman Inquisition tried for heresy one Galileo Galilei, natural philosopher, who suggested, on the basis of his telescopic observations of the planet Jupiter and its four moons, that the earth also moves around a "fixed" central sun, just as Copernicus a century earlier had theorized. Galileo was found guilty, and in spite of his forced recantation lived out the remaining nine years of his life under house-arrest. Today we recognize Galileo as the first modern scientist and scoff at the church's fears that the faith and morals of society would be undermined by recognizing that the earth goes around the sun. We also thoroughly condemn such ecclesiastical narrow-mindedness.

In 1973, the American Philosophical Society, at its annual meeting, entertained a motion to discourage (it was hardly in a position to prohibit) research into the possibility of genetic factors determining intelligence. Such research might show up racial differences and give the lie to the belief that by creating an environment of abundance for every person human differences can be smoothed away and human failure prevented. To undermine that belief would surely destroy twentieth century American society. The motion, however, did not pass, but the parallel between its serious proposal and the trial of Galileo was not lost on scientists.

Freedom of research is to the academic or "pure" scientist what freedom of the press is to the journalist or academic freedom to the professor. Why, in this enlightened and scientific age, do some scientists feel threatened?

As historians of science like Dr. Jerome Ravetz have commented, and as any of us who have ever tried it will agree, it is next to impossible to "explain" scientific research to those who have never engaged in it. Reactions range from utter uncomprehending boredom to that of the wife of a long-ago classmate, who stood and laughed at her husband in his chemistry laboratory, "a grown man playing around with test tubes!" Dr. Dixie Lee Ray, recently appointed chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, remarked in an interview last summer that "the general public can be divided into two parts: those who think that science can do everything and those who are afraid that it will." She goes on to take the position that most scientists take, that science is "just one more intellectual tool, one more way of knowing enough things to give society a means of living on earth." That science in its appropriate sphere is an extremely effective tool no one can deny. The crux of the matter is the demarcation of its appropriate sphere.

Preservation of fresco scientific problem

There are several factors that make such a demarcation difficult if not impossible. I have known, or

know of, very few scientists who would argue that science is the only way of knowing and that music or poetry or visual arts or prose literature or drama have no role to play in revealing truth to humankind. Yet the wave patterns produced by musical instruments are susceptible of mathematical analysis. (I once loaned a copy of *Physics Today* to a talented flutist of my acquaintance because she wanted to read an article on the physics of the flute.) Or, the preservation of a beautiful fresco may be a scientific problem, as was the development of acrylic paints. The whole point is that while science is not the exclusive way of knowing, its methods of analysis and controlled experimentation make it a very powerful tool for extracting information in a wide variety of areas and circumstances.

As long as only research belonged to 'a few eccentric professors in their ivory towers, nobody cared what they studied'

As long as the tool was used only by a few eccentric professors within their ivory towers, nobody cared what they studied. In the latter part of the nineteenth century electricity turned out to have some practical application in communications, lighting, and transport which in the long run revolutionized daily life, but it was a gradual revolution. In today's terms "technology transfer" was a

slow process. The science on which it was based was done long before the applications were widespread.

Some knowledge better not known?

The middle of the twentieth century saw a sudden and remarkable acceleration in the rate of technology transfer. The revolution in scientific thought occurred in the first thirty years of the century, but only the scientists themselves understood what had happened. I remember being told, as a child, that only twelve men in the world could understand Einstein's theory of relativity. (I always wondered who they were, but never found out. Since that was about 1940, I expect the figure was grossly underestimated!) By August of 1945, however, all the world knew what science could do. It could, if not then, shortly, destroy the world. Maybe, people were tempted to think, we should have stopped those scientists sooner! It appeared to many that they had gone too far in their search for knowledge.

The idea that some knowledge is better not known and that its discovery leads to destruction is deeply imbedded in the consciousness of the human race. Pandora was not supposed to investigate the contents of the box, and when she did open it, all sorts of evils flew out to plague mankind. The original sin of the Judeo-Christian tradition was the grasping for forbidden knowledge. The idea lingers on today that some areas are forbidden to investigation. What are these areas, and why the prohibition?

Physics, generally regarded as the most basic science, finds its frontiers in this last third of the twentieth century in the realms of the very large and the very small, areas known as astrophysics and particle or high energy physics. Since the universe is given and we are unable to do any significant tinkering with it, astrophysics offends no one and titillates our imagination with reports of mysterious entities like quasars and pulsars and black holes. Particle physics is what they do with those enormous accelerators at Brookhaven, New York, and Batavia, Illinois, and Stanford, California, among other places. It is terribly expensive, and even a few scientists occasionally question the value of the work, but no one has moral objections to knowing what particles exist within atomic nuclei. Physics has already produced its share of problems for society from knowledge searched out a generation or so ago—nuclear weapons, internal combustion engines, and transistor radios, among other mixed blessings.

Chemistry is another matter. Always more "practical" and "applied" than physics, chemistry goes on making indestructible plastics and pesticides. Maybe we should stop chemistry—before we discover biodegradable plastics, pesticides of specific and strictly limited toxicity, non-polluting fuels, or effective recycling and reclamation processes for scarce materials.

Biology is a still more sensitive area, especially now that it goes far beyond mere taxonomy—

(Continued on page 6)

A Scientist's Freedom to Investigate: an absolute right?

(Continued from page 5)

the naming and description of species. Even that, probing into similarities of structure among varied organisms, led to that most disturbing theory of evolution. But today, biology seems to be on the

Assistant Secretary of Labor, it had been suggested that one factor working to the disadvantage of black children was the matriarchal family structure in black communities which was out of line with

different, we should try different approaches to bring them to the desired level of achievement. In the continuing attacks on Jensen, the importance of that conclusion has been lost.

Once the Jensen article was published the battle was on. The SDS disrupted his classes and clamored for his firing. Some of his colleagues tried unsuccessfully to have him censured. A few other psychologists either corroborated his statements or at least pled for openmindedness toward the possibility that Jensen was right. But the pervading impression is that Jensen and those who agree with him, the "geneticists" as opposed to the "environmentalists," are racists, pure and simple. Obviously the terms "geneticist" and "environmentalist" do not have their ordinary meanings here. A "geneticist" is a psychologist who believes that up to 80 percent of what an IQ test measures is genetically determined, with environmental factors being only one-fourth as important. An "environmentalist" is a psychologist or sociologist who believes that the qualities an IQ test measures are almost wholly determined by the person's environment, and that hereditary factors are negligible.

Here is a controversy between, presumably, scientists, but one which has widespread and perhaps critical importance for society as a

economically, and technically complex society obviously does, because certain kinds of skills are required to keep it running.

The question as thus outlined seems, to a physical scientist, far more clear-cut and susceptible of a "scientific" solution than most issues in this nebulous area of the "immature sciences." Enter William Shockley, Nobel Prize-winning physicist and co-inventor of the transistor, with a modest proposal to the National Academy of Sciences: Let us carry out widespread and carefully controlled IQ testing on a very large sample of children and find out if there is a genetic component in what is measured. His modest proposal met with a reception similar to Jonathan Swift's.

Now we are perhaps in a position to assess, in the context of this concrete example, some of the problems and questions that have to be faced in the process of deciding how absolute this concept of freedom of research is. Let us admit at the outset that Shockley, the physicist, is hardly the man to do the research he proposed. While speaking "out of one's field" may not be the mortal sin some scientists suppose it to be, it is still desirable that any consequential piece of research be done by the people best equipped by training and experience to do it, and the credibility of the results will certainly be proportional to the professional stature of the researchers. Then why not assemble the best qualified research team possible and set them to the task? It is necessary, at this point, to define the task very carefully. We propose to use as our measuring device an IQ test, or a whole battery of IQ tests. What does such a test measure? Clearly its intent is to measure "intelligence." What is that? Let us say, for a start, that it includes reasoning ability. Shall we measure it verbally, mathematically, or symbolically? It is next to impossible to construct a "culture-free" verbal test. People of different races, classes, or geographical areas use different vocabularies. The white, middle-class Alabama-raised child of a \$35,000-a-year Auburn graduate does not use the same everyday vocabulary as the in-every-other-way comparable child of the Boston psychologist . . .

memory, learning rate, retention, and the ability to see all kinds of relationships. How culture-free or independent of the influences of the child's own interest can a test of these qualities be made? The problem of isolating and controlling variables here goes far beyond anything in a physicist's nightmare!

But suppose—and it is a reasonable supposition—these technical problems can be solved or satisfactorily taken into account. The key question remains, ought such research to be carried out? This is not a scientific question. It is intimately tied into current social philosophy and long-standing personal attitudes. Its consequences, especially if it comes out, as a substantial body of data already in hand indicates it might, in favor of the geneticists, are all too easy to predict.

The danger that "neutral" scientific results will be seized upon to support a morally unacceptable position is not the only one, however. It may be argued that any objective investigation of human beings to some extent reduces them to objects, a process already deplorably far advanced in our computerized society in the eyes of many sensitive and humanistic people. Our predicament is not unlike that of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden: we need the information, but can we handle it? Can we guarantee that technology transfer will be directed only into constructive channels? Can human beings remain in control of scientific knowledge and the technology it makes possible, or must we inevitably be controlled by it?

Some writers feel we have already gone a long way toward control by technology. Some recommend adjustment, others rebellion. Most thoughtful people would at least agree that human control, with all its imperfections, is more desirable than a machine-made utopia. (No one ever seems to have invented a utopia which isn't ultimately boring!) Advanced technology in the medical and social sciences has already brought awesome new freedoms of choice, and with them responsibilities that are nearly overwhelming. The key question has become: because a thing *can* be done, *must* it be done, or *ought* it be done? The best argument for freedom of research was given two centuries ago by Alexander Pope, when he said, "A little learning is a dangerous thing." We can only make wise, human decisions on the basis of as thorough knowledge as can possibly be obtained, but it is crucial that the decisions we make be human.

**'Will governments feel
free to replace
'disagreeable' genes
of their opponents
to insure domestic
tranquility?'**

brink of being able to *direct* evolution. Over the past three years new techniques have been developed that are enabling geneticists to "map" human chromosomes, that is, to locate on a specific chromosome the gene controlling some characteristic such as the ability to manufacture a certain enzyme. This is good news in the fight to conquer genetic diseases, some of which are due to the body's inability to produce a single enzyme, for if that gene can be identified and located, it can be supplied to the organism lacking it by already known techniques.

However, if this kind of thing is pursued further, the news is not all good. Suppose the complete mapping of human chromosomes does occur, and behavioral traits are found to have a genetic basis. Will governments feel free to replace the "disagreeable" genes of their opponents to insure domestic tranquility?

So far we have been talking about the "hard sciences" (at least molecular biology is approaching that category), sciences in which the variables are (relatively) few, identifiable, controllable, and expressible in precise, usually quantitative terms. What about those areas that Ravetz calls "immature sciences": psychology and sociology, in particular? In fact, physicists and chemists are apt to shudder at the very use of the word "science" to describe these areas, because none of the rules by which they operate seem applicable here. This brings us precisely to the situation that inspired the motion that the American Philosophical Society did not pass.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 authorized the U.S. Office of Education to spend two years assessing the inequities in American public schools. The study was conducted on 4,000 schools, involving 60,000 teachers and 605,000 students, under the guidance of James S. Coleman, a professor of sociology at Johns Hopkins. The Coleman report findings, announced in July, 1966, were that black students lagged behind white students in every grade, from first to twelfth, and that the gap increased with age level. It seemed clear that some factor other than the school environment itself must be involved. Three possibilities were suggested.

In an earlier study made by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, then

the rest of our primarily patriarchal culture. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe and HEW Secretary John Gardner tentatively made a similar hypothesis that the difference might lie in the cultural surroundings at home. These two suggestions were considered racist because they removed some of the responsibility for improvement from the white to the black community.

**'The white, middle class
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psychologist . . .'**

However, it was the third suggestion that engendered not merely disagreement among governmental advisors but a sometimes verbally violent reaction that has reverberated beyond the United States and through the conference halls of those not usually associated with scientific research. Psychology Professor Arthur Jensen of the University of California at Berkeley published a paper in the *Harvard Educational Review* in the winter of 1969 in which he hypothesized that a genetically determined difference in the qualities IQ tests measure exists between blacks and whites which gives white children a statistical advantage in competition in the traditional educational setting. In both that paper and subsequent writings, Professor Jensen has drawn one critical conclusion from his inference: If children are

whole. If the environmentalists are right, then let us increase our Head Start programs to reach every disadvantaged child in the nation. Let us increase in number and resources our enrichment programs throughout the public schools so that the equilization of environment factors may produce students of equal (or at least within the same range) achievement at high school graduation time.

On the other hand, if the geneticists are right, a large fraction of what the schools have to work with is "given," fixed at the child's birth, and the problem becomes one of helping each child to achieve as much as he can by making use of the kind of learning abilities he has, though the kinds of abilities are not the same in all children. This approach does not make any judgment as to which kinds of abilities are superior, but our politically,

**'No one ever seems
to have invented a
utopia which isn't
ultimately boring!'**



VENICE—Robert Bates, who is studying about Marco Polo, looks for Venice on the map to see how far he had to travel to reach China. (Photos by John Hitchcock)



ART—Mrs. Frances Mantel '63, supervisor of the cultural approach program in Montgomery, checks some art with artist Howard Bryant, who likes the cultural approach so much he's introduced it to his art classes.



CHINA—Prominent on the desk of Jean Strait Akin '48 is a book about Chinese civilization. Just out of the photograph beyond Tammy Taylor is a grouping of Chinese figurines adding atmosphere to the room.

Student testimonial to exciting Montgomery experiment—

'History isn't a Bore Anymore, But an Experience'

By Kaye Lovvorn '64

On a Thursday in late February, a reporter and photographer invaded three seventh grade classrooms in Montgomery. The students in those classrooms are some of the 2,400 children in the Montgomery City Schools who are a part of an exciting experiment that could change the method of teaching history in Alabama schools.

Studying history not by the rote method of memorizing date, place, name, country, battle, war, etc., but in association with normal aspects of human life, these children are involved in an ESEA Title III project called "A Cultural Approach to the Teaching of Social Studies," and they are learning history by what is called, obviously, "the cultural approach."

The current experiment in Montgomery is the work of many people—several of them Auburn alumni—but essentially it is the result of the brain-power and will power of one man, Oliver Turner Ivey '26, Auburn Professor Emeritus of History, who with missionary zeal has taught hundreds of Auburn students and many educators that it is possible to teach history not in the isolation of battles and dates, but in its true perspective with other areas of human life.

The cultural approach to teaching history is not new, as Prof. Ivey points out: "It was advocated by my contemporary Voltaire." Prof. Ivey refers to Voltaire when he's "feeling young." When he's feeling old he considers his contemporary that 13th century Moslem who is regarded as the founder of social studies and who had something of the same idea of studying history in relation to all facets of life. Prof. Ivey says, "The idea, like most ideas, has been around for a while—it's just as usual it hasn't gotten on with teachers, and the modern rage of specialization has made it seem less pertinent."

Lost in maze of information

Prof. Ivey feels that "it is impossible to separate history and have it mean anything" and that the "study

of social studies has proliferated into so much that students can get lost in the maze—even the brightest ones."

PRAISE—the key

To help bring some order into that mass of material, Prof. Ivey devised a mnemonic, PRAISE, which abounds in those 14 Montgomery classrooms where his method of teaching history is being used. PRAISE stands for the six categories into which all human activities can be grouped: Political, Religious, Aesthetic, Intellectual, Social, and Economic.

Study begins at home

The Montgomery children begin their study of world history at home with the familiar examples of the six categories existing in their city: For Political they have the State, County, and City governments at work. As Religious examples they can see the protestant and Catholic churches as well as the Jewish synagogues and a Greek Orthodox Church. Under Aesthetic comes the architecture of the various buildings and the paintings, etc., at the Montgomery Museum of Art. Intellectual behavior goes on in the elementary and high schools and at the four colleges including Auburn University at Montgomery. They participate in the Social in their family groups and in relationships with their friends. As examples of the Economic, they can see the buying and selling at the Hooper Stockyards, at the various businesses in town, and in the work of the nearby farmers.

The Student Learning Units, written by Prof. Ivey and edited by Auburn Alumni Dr. Katrina Yielding '49 and Donathan C. Olliff '57, orient the students to the terminology of his new method of studying history and act as a guide as he travels from his hometown through world history.

minology of his new method of studying history and act as a guide as he travels from his hometown through world history.

Through world history

From the PRAISE Areas of his hometown, the student can move into a study of world history and civilizations beginning with the simplest—that of the ancient men who banded together in tribes to form the first cultures. Once he is grounded in the terms of the new method, the student moves on to learn about the Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Indian, Chinese, Greek, Roman, Moslem, Sudanic, Western European, Japanese, and African cultures.

On the day Photographer John Hitchcock and I, along with Mrs. Frances Mantel '63, supervisor of the project for the Montgomery City Schools, visited the three schools, the children were on their first day, or days, of study on the Chinese civilization.

Movement and activity

Our first stop was the classroom of Mrs. Carolyn Conner (Callie) Brooks '71 who came out into the hallway to explain to us what was going on—leaving behind her a hullabaloo of movement and activity that would have caused a teacher of the old sit-up-straight, keep-your-eyes-on-your-book, no-talking variety a mild heart attack. Mrs. Brooks explained that—using a massive number of books, tapes, movies, and slides—the children were learning about the China of the days of Marco Polo's visit and invited us in to talk to the children about what they are doing.

We found one group preparing stories for a newspaper, *The Chinese Dragon*. One youngster reported the invasion of the Barbarians yesterday, and another the fluctuations of the price of rice, resulting from the state of canal construction.

Another student told the reporter

about Shin Wong Tu, who burned the books because he wanted to control the people, which he could do, the child explained, by controlling their minds.

Mrs. Brooks is an enthusiastic supporter of the cultural approach and she is particularly enthusiastic about how much she as a teacher has learned in the process of preparing for and teaching the cultural approach.

Our second look at the cultural approach in action came at Floyd Junior High where we visited the classroom of Mrs. Jean Stait Akin '48, a true War Eagle whose husband, J. Victor Akin '47, and two daughters are also Auburn graduates.

Adaptability

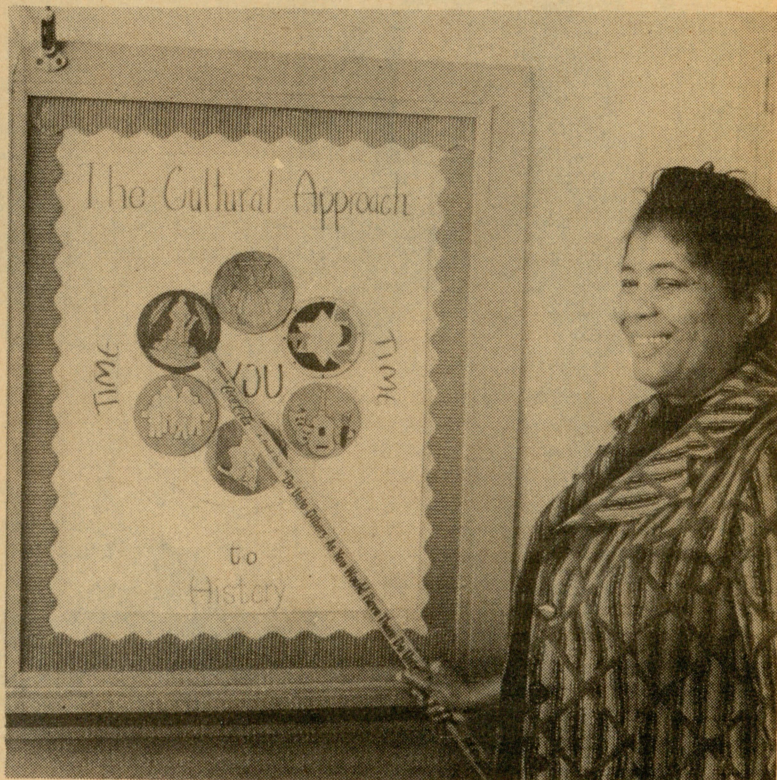
One of the advantages of the cultural approach is its adaptability

to the method of teaching best favored by the teacher, and the atmosphere of Mrs. Akin's class was much nearer that of the traditional classroom. Here too were groups scattered about the room, but working quietly. And they soon turned to a more traditional approach by listing with the teacher the questions they would seek to answer in the upcoming days.

Around the room were groups looking at a film strip, another looking at slides, a third with atlas and geography books, a fourth with a stack of pictures clipped from magazines, a fifth group at a listening station in the back of the room, and a sixth group thumbing other reference books.

Soon, all the students' attention focused on the teacher, as Mrs.

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OMNIPRESENT—The signs of the six facets of the cultural approach to history are omnipresent in the classroom of Mrs. Elmira Clayton, who earned a AA certificate from Auburn.

'History isn't a Bore Anymore, But an Experience'

(Continued from page 7)

Akin began collecting questions from the students. On this first day of study, the student questions made it apparent what they had learned in their get-acquainted session and what they wanted to know.

Some of the questions included: Why do so many people live in boats? Why do students only get one day out of school per week? Why do they use so much manpower instead of machines? Why are rice and cotton so important?

In the following days the students learned the answers to their questions about current affairs and about Chinese history—not from the traditional one textbook but from a multitude of resource material throughout the room.

Chinese music adds atmosphere

In the third classroom we visited—that of Mrs. Elmira Clayton—the sun shone through the windows on a variety of brilliantly colored bulletin boards and displays of student work all over the room. Soft strains of Chinese melodies wafted out from somewhere adding a low-key bit of atmosphere.

Like the other two classes we visited, Mrs. Clayton's class was just beginning its work on this area of Chinese Civilization. The Political Group worked on a report on the Great Wall of China of which they will later make a model; others were studying about Marco Polo and the major dynasties of China. Eventually they will work up to a study of communism, because, as Mrs. Clayton points out, no study of modern China can ignore that.

In the Intellectual group, a little blond girl prepared a report on acupuncture and as a part of her resource material she had an acupuncture needle handy. The Religious group members didn't

hesitate to tell a reporter about Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, and Taoism, the major religions of China.

Toward the front of the room a group sporting a sign identifying themselves as the Social group learned about the family structure in China and about various Chinese holidays and celebrations.

Each classroom is well equipped with reference materials required by the student of the cultural approach to do his individual research. Mrs. Clayton proudly points out her resource "library" which includes works not available in the typical junior high school library: Materials bought with project funds or borrowed from the private libraries of the teacher and her friends.

A morning spent with seventh graders studying the cultural approach was quite enough to convince Photographer John Hitchcock that this is the way to learn history: "This sounds like fun. I wish I had studied history this way,"—a wish felt earlier by the reporter and often repeated in response to questionnaires sent to the parents of the cultural approach students. They, like the students and teachers, are on the whole highly pleased with the experimental program.

Parents and students respond favorably

Anonymously responding to questionnaires, most parents agree: "I like it. My child is learning more and is more interested in history than before. I hope he can continue to study this way."

Others comment: "I wish I had had the chance to study history this way."

"Our dinner conversations have improved tremendously since our son has been in the cultural ap-

proach. He can talk about so many more things with his father and me."

"My husband was a history major in college and he and our son really have some lively conversations now that he is studying under the cultural approach."

A rare parent, however, prefers that the school return to the textbook method, usually because his child found the old way easier (or safer) than trying the new.

'Start with nothing and end up with a whole bunch'

The student enthusiasm is obvious in the classroom and even more so in their anonymous comments on questionnaires:

"In the past it was boring because you read the chapter and answered questions, read the chapter and answered questions, read the chapter—"

"In the other method you just found out the government and the way they worked for a living and that was about all and I didn't get much out of it."

"It's different—and better (Before, using other methods, it was just one big jumble of facts that were forgotten during the summer. Now it's something that will stick with you. History isn't a bore anymore, but an experience.)"

"I've gotten more out of this that I feel can be useful because by taking the cultural approach I can see more things in relationship to me and my country. It also has helped me to realize many things about the changes of civilizations. I always just took it for granted that we (the U.S.) would always be a democracy because at this time, we're so great and powerful, but now I realize that we, like the Romans were, are just now at our height but we could fall to the level

of a great many other people. It has also helped me to understand the differences in my life and others, and why I have the culture I do, where it came from, and where it may end up."

"I like the way you study the cultural approach because you start with nothing and end with a whole bunch."

"In the years before we just read and discussed, but now we are learning to do research, term papers, projects, and lots of writing."

"I like studying the cultural approach because it gives you more of an opportunity to learn and you have more information on the subject. And one more thing, it is a lot more interesting this way."

The teachers also have found it "a lot more interesting." This statement sums up the feelings of the most enthusiastic:

"Thank goodness I have been 'in' on this. Never again will I go back to 'read, answer the questions at the end of the chapter, test the following day.' How bored my students must have been! How bored I must have been!"

The man behind it all

Prof. Ivey, the man behind all this enthusiastic response to a method of teaching history, is a whirlwind of enthusiasm himself. Witty and wise, a man of perpetual motion and speech, he has an opinion on everything and 99 times out of a 100 will give it without pausing for a second. He is particularly full of spunk about education and the educational process—most of which he thinks is a lot of hokey and tells whoever will listen why.

Although traditional "education" methods are anathema to Prof. Ivey, he went busting into a big city school system involved with teachers and supervisors that were imbued with the traditional methods no matter how interested

they might be in change. Occasionally iconoclast tangled with tradition and the situation reached an impasse. And often Dr. Andrew Weaver of the Auburn School of Education found himself in the role of arbitrator. Dr. Weaver, officially a consultant with the program and a great admirer of Prof. Ivey and his cultural approach program, says he has been something of a coordinator of the work of the people on the staff and often has been "an arbitrator with Mr. Ivey and the rest of the staff—he comes on strong with his opinions—and he calls me the Great Buddha," laughs Dr. Weaver.

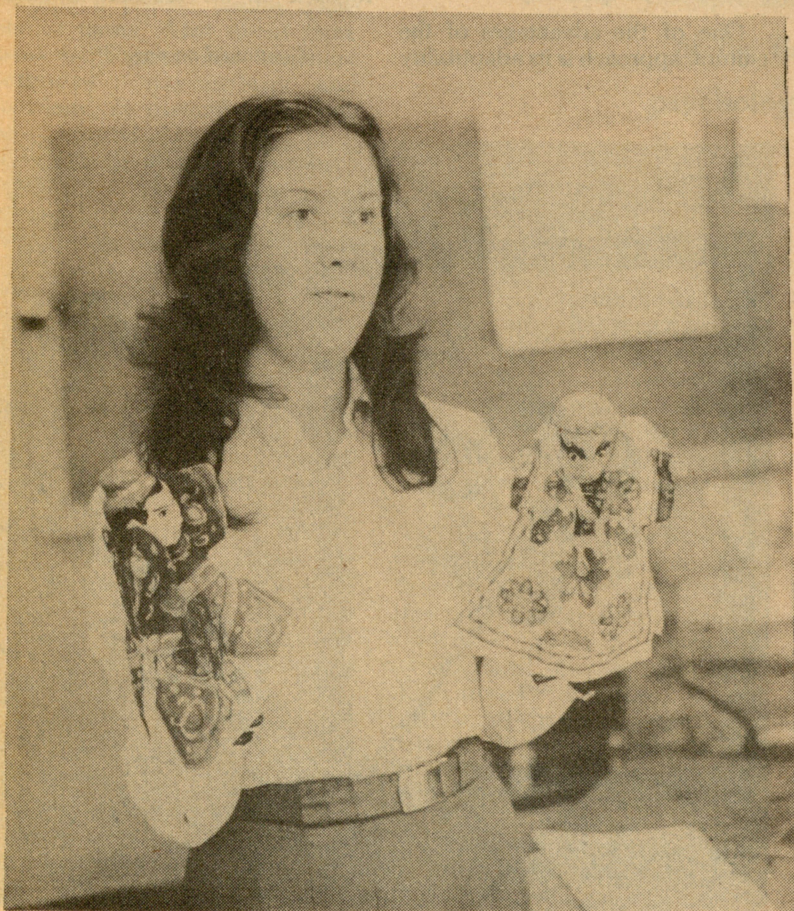
Dr. Weaver can stand back as something of an impartial observer, since he isn't in on the day-to-day work of the project, and analyze it—although it is hard for anyone who ever longed to put the pieces of different disciplines together, to study a whole instead of bits, to be really impartial.

The experimental program went in at the seventh grade level in the Montgomery Schools not because that's where Prof. Ivey thought it should go or because the school system thought the idea was great. Rather, Montgomery was the only system in the state that would give the experimenters a chance to try the program, and it was the seventh grade or nothing.

Would it work on seventh grade level?

Montgomery is one of those traditional hot-beds of conservatism, and Prof. Ivey wondered just how his "radical" method would work in the school system. He also wondered whether it would work at the seventh grade level. Dr. Weaver had no doubts

(Continued on page 9)



PUPPETS—Teacher Caroline (Callie) Brooks '71 holds two puppets used by the students in their dramatization of Chinese fairy tales. Aesthetic areas, including literature, are usually ignored in history classes, but not in cultural approach.



SOCIAL GROUP—This group of students are studying the social aspects of Chinese civilizations, researching holidays and celebrations. Answering reporter's question are from

left Richard Cotton, Jimmy Dean, Steve Walker, Donna Nummy, and Sharon Burge.

(Photos by John Hitchcock)

'How Bored My Students Must Have Been! How Bored I Must Have Been!'

(Continued from page 8)

about the latter. He had taught seventh graders, and he says, "I believe that you have an almost built-in enthusiasm for learning in seventh graders that you gradually lose as you go up the ladder and that is almost totally gone by the time the children reach the university."

'Idea that 7th graders can't grasp culture concepts false'

Dr. Weaver also feels that "the idea that seventh graders can't grasp some of the concepts about culture is false. If presented in the correct way seventh graders can understand the concepts. You also have a greater chance to see the impact of learning at the seventh grade level because it gives the children more time to implement it in coming years."

'Learning how to learn—something many college students never know'

"One of the beautiful things about this program is that the students are really involved. They are learning a lot of history—and I argue anthropology as well—and even more important they are learning how to learn, something that many college students never know. They are learning a process of learning they'll have for the rest of their lives, and I think that's one of the greatest things that's happening."

'Helps student see purpose for study of history'

Dr. Weaver points out that Prof. Ivey's approach is a "systematic way of organizing historical data," but that's not all it is. "Students are getting a lot that is not historical data. For instance, they get a lot of social science data, which helps a young student to see some purpose for the study of history and the past

activities of man. This way teachers don't have to rely on some of the myths that have been given as the reasons for studying history."

"It also helps the student to see the total picture, gives him some perspective about himself and the world—which ought to be one of the real purposes of studying history. Students can apply what they learn to their life in Montgomery, Ala., and they can become better history students and better citizens."

Another advantage of the cultural approach is the actual involvement of the students, says Dr. Weaver: "They are doing research and making models, which gives them pride in social studies and their classroom where they can display their work to show what they have learned and what they have done."

"We have examples of kids reading on the third grade level who have gotten involved in the program and are showing in all facets of their learning."

Cultural approach helps best and worst students

The teachers agree that perhaps the cultural approach best helps the two extremes, the "under achievers" (as the poorer students are called in modern educational language) and the superior students. The poorer students, who are usually poor readers, have means other than reading the textbook of acquiring knowledge. With the film strips, slides, and map sets, they have additional shots at getting the information. The superior student works in such an individualized situation that he can cover more material in depth and not be bored.

However, as Prof. Ivey points out, the cultural approach certainly doesn't hurt the average student.

Covers areas—Religion and Aesthetics—often ignored

Dr. Weaver notes that the cultural approach covers areas

"that are often left out in the traditional history classes. For example, history teachers have often steered away from religion because of controversy. But this method presents the different religious concepts in a nonabrasive way and can show the effects of religion on a culture, reflected through the people's work, art, and creativity. Which brings us to another area of history—the Aesthetic—that is usually ignored or touched superficially, but which plays an integral part in the cultural approach."

Rare opportunity for in-depth study

Other than giving students a method of learning, Dr. Weaver thinks the greatest value of the cultural approach is that it "gives the students an opportunity to study in-depth, and I think in-depth study is necessary for any understanding. With the transfer of in-depth learning, the students can begin to put the pieces together."

Unexpected benefit: teachers grow academically

A side benefit, Dr. Weaver points out, is the great value of the program to the teachers who are involved: "They have grown a great deal academically and professionally and they take a great deal of pride in their work. They are the first to tell you how involved they are now and how lethargic they had been. The morale of the teachers is great. Some of them without a great deal of sound scholarship behind them have really worked up."

No Guarantee but next best

Dr. Weaver recognizes that the cultural approach is not a panacea and that it "doesn't guarantee a good social studies program—but it's certainly a step in that direction."

Montgomery expertise available

For those school systems who want to try, the expertise of the Montgomery group is available. Dr. Weaver, Mrs. Mantel, some of the teachers, and the omnipresent Prof. Ivey have introduced it to state and regional groups. A drive-in workshop last summer let educators in Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia take a first-hand look at it. Prof. Ivey has gone to various schools throughout the state to describe the approach and its success in the 14 experimental classrooms in Montgomery.

Dr. Weaver gives a great deal of credit for the success of the program in Montgomery to Prof. Ivey's enthusiasm:

Ivey's enthusiasm 'major factor'

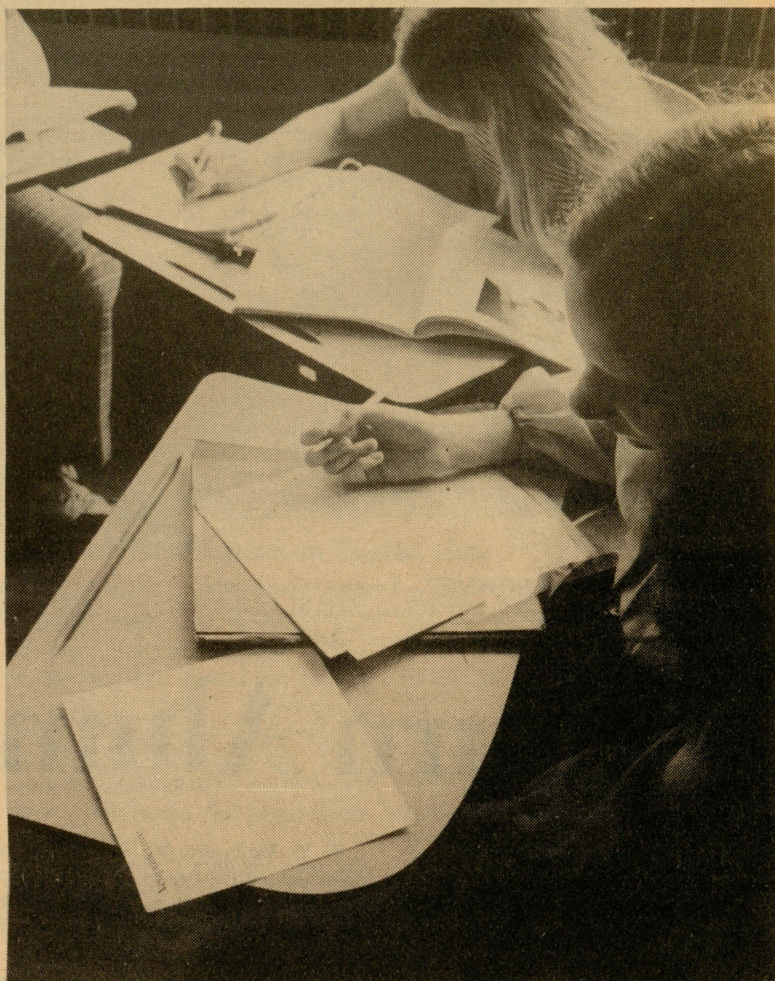
"Here's a man, retired from having devoted 30-some odd years to college teaching, moving into a sort of no-man's land for college professors: junior high teaching and students. A man who can walk in there and relate to the students, feel for them, and understand them as he works with them. His enthusiasm has been a major factor."

Some historians have criticized

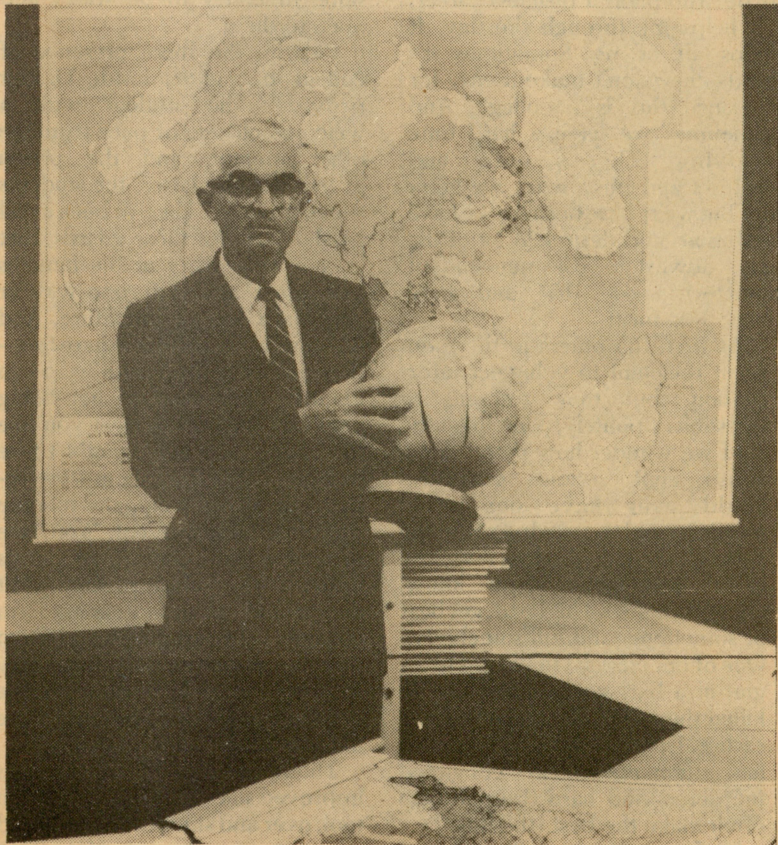
the cultural approach as being too ambitious—a charge easy to understand, as the program starts with the cave man and moves through all the major civilizations and through the Second World War—but Dr. Weaver says, "I think we have overcome most of the criticisms and can well defend our position. We are obviously quite proud of the program."

No one 'more deserving'

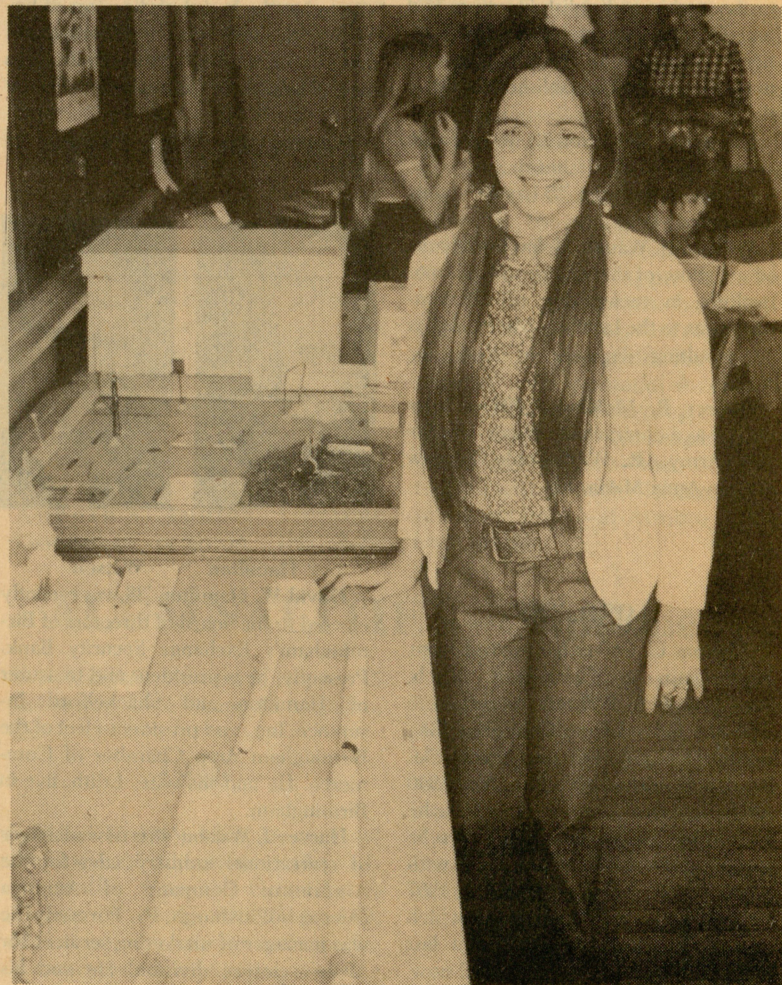
Dr. Weaver commented, "One of the greatest things to see as a monument to a person would be to see this program spread throughout the school systems, and I don't think anyone is any more deserving of such a monument than Mr. Ivey."



ACUPUNCTURE—Debbie Tew works on a report on acupuncture, the 2,000-year-old Chinese pain relief method, with an acupuncture needle and chart for reference.



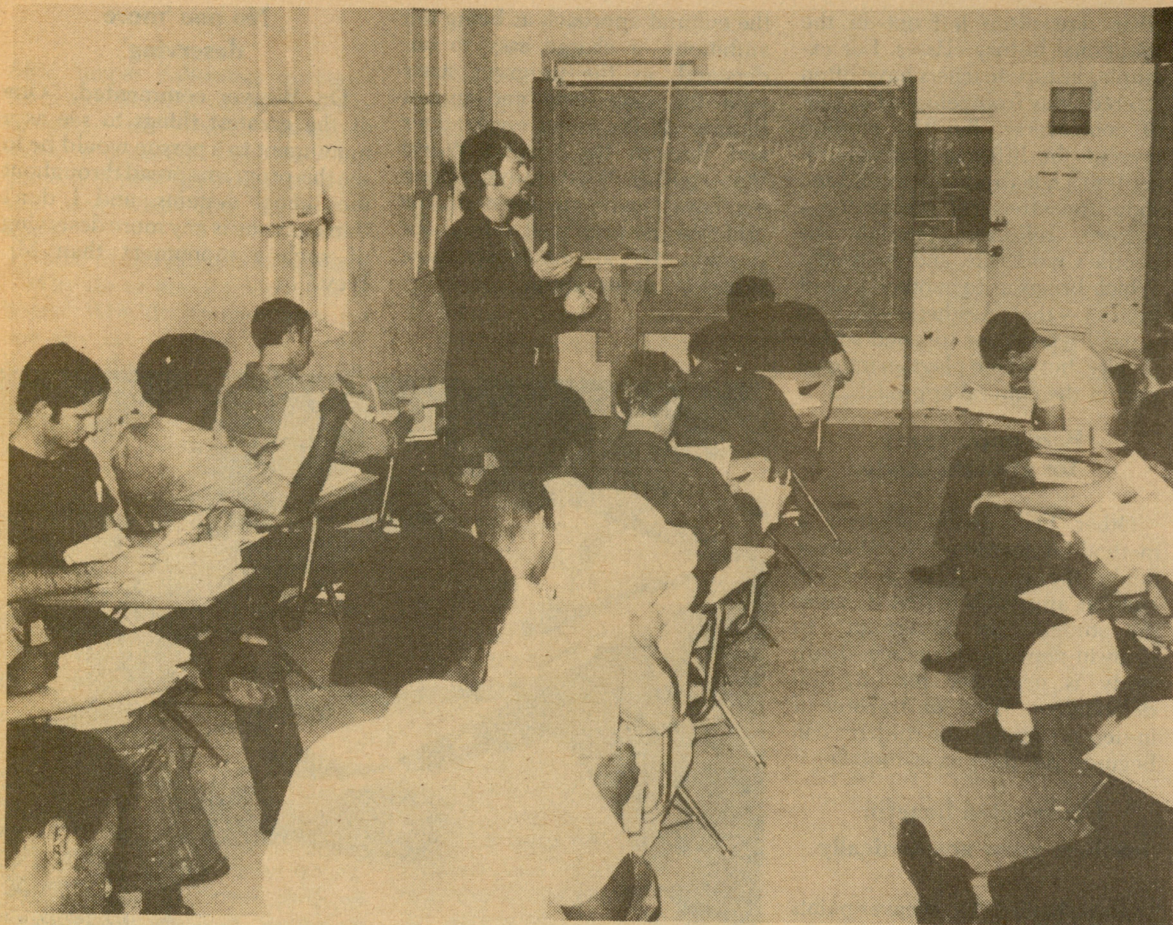
O. T. Ivey '26 — The Man Behind It All



STUDENT WORK—Carole Marshall stands beside a table display of projects done by her and her fellow students.

A Junior College Inside Draper Prison—

By Thom Botsford '73 and Jimmy Weldon '74



GLIMPSE FROM A "BROWNIE"—You can't take photos inside Draper without permission from the state authorities, Warden Capps told the *Alumnews*. So we settled for some

officially sanctioned "brownie snapshots," courtesy of the prison college. Here, inmates listen to a psychology lecture.

Warden Capps keeps it clean, "cleaner than ever before," but there's no way to scrub the gloom out of Draper Prison—the gloom of concrete, dust, rusting iron, flaking paint, and echoes of clanging gates sealing in the herd. "You think this bad? Well, Atmore is worse," says an inmate, a young adult who studies history and composition three hours a day before beginning his afternoon of labor on the state farm.

Nine, maybe ten of them in their gray uniforms, file into a small room on the second floor. The man behind the desk, Jim Thompson '71, introduces his students to us. "They can tell you what college is like inside Draper Prison. And they'll tell you the truth. In fact, I'll leave you alone in here if you think I'll be in the way."

We ask Thompson and his project counselor, Rick Wilmarth '72, to stay. We can easily see that the inmates are comfortable here in cellblock six—the office of the director, Draper Center of Alexander City State Junior College (ACSJC) in Elmore. Here and in the surrounding makeshift classrooms a fully accredited two year college exists, where faculty teach, counsel, and evaluate approximately 125 students, a little less than ten per cent of the prison population. The brainchild of ACSJC's Dean of Instruction, Charles A. Farrow '54, this unique institution has—since its inception in 1972—already graduated two inmates and aided in transferring seven releasees to colleges and universities. The group assembled in Thompson's office, we speculate, should be ready for the "free world's" colleges and trades by 1975 or '76—provided authorities grant parole or sentences expire.

to just throw time away," another comments. "Now any time that's idle, I can put it on my studies, and this helps improve my grades and gives me something to talk about with the other students."

"The courses," he adds, "are as hard as those on the street (in traditional institutions). I know, I was in college before I came to Draper. Now, I'm taking English, economics, business law, and accounting. I go to class before 11 in the morning, then work on the farm to 5:30. After supper, maybe I can squeeze in two hours of studying before they turn off the lights."

"They work for grades, and work hard," Thompson says. "Inmates must meet the same admission requirements set by the state as campus students. And our instructors are seldom the soft-hearted sympathetics which circumstances could so easily entice them to be. We treat the inmates like the college students they are: no give-away grades, no crying towels in tow."

This thoroughly academic treatment extends to the personal arena. Thompson, Wilmarth, and the other fifteen full and part-time staffers don't ask inmates about their crimes. "In essence we're trying to foster an environment of college, not one of prison," according to Wilmarth. "Our students, however, usually tell us what happened." Thompson describes the relationship this way: "We show them we're human beings, let them know we're not stuffy, that in many respects we're no better than they

Auburn Alumnalities

1919-'29

The home of the late Dr. Estes H. Hargis '19 was opened April 3 as a museum in Sterrett in Shelby County (off U.S. 280 between Birmingham and Harpersville). Mrs. Hargis has established the Maffett-Parker Museum at Hargis Christian Retreat. Dr. Hargis created the first endowed professorships at Auburn in the sixties with the establishment of a professorship in English literature and one in American literature. He practiced medicine in Birmingham for many years and established a clinic there.

Earnest A. Wilkinson '21 now lives at Merrywood Lodge, Elmore...

George B. Jackson '25 has moved to Alexandria, Va....

William R. Waugh '27 has been named a Fellow of the American Concrete Institute in recognition of his contributions to the Institute. Mr. Waugh is a consulting engineer in Arlington, Va....

Robert P. McKinnon '28 is now retired as a contracting officer with the U.S. Army....R. W. Gamble '29 now lives in Anna Maria, Fla.

W. W. McTyeire, Jr., '36 is now vice president of the group furnishings of Champion International after being president of Birmingham Ornamental Iron for many years.

Col. Ralph R. Tolve '36 now lives in Port Arthur, Tex....Sam W. Zwischer '37 is now with Fluor Engineers & Construction in Houston, Tex....Arthur M. Baisden '37 now lives in Petersburg, Va....

David W. Hamilton '38 has been elected to the board of directors of Exchange Security Bank in Birmingham. He is president-elect of the Birmingham Area Chamber of Commerce and presi-

dent and treasurer of Hamilton and Shackelford Insurance Co....Raymond E. Kierstead '38 now lives in Barrington, Ill.

John B. Gary '39 now lives in Crestline, Calif....Joseph E. Harbert '39 has moved to Demopolis.

1940-'45

Dr. W.O. Greene '40 received the Distinguished Service Award of the Tennessee Veterinary Medical Association in February. Dr. Greene received the award for his work as a member of the public health service team in Nashville and middle Tennessee, particularly in the area of rabies control. Dr. Greene is currently in practice with his son, W. O. Greene, III, '70 at their animal clinic on Hillsboro Road in Nashville....J.A. (Jimmy) Green retired from the Soil Conservation Service in December and is now with Jefferson State Jr. College in charge of cooperative education....

Dr. Wilbur B. Davenport, Jr., '41 is new head of the largest department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He became head of MIT's Department of Electrical Engineering on Feb. 1. He will continue as acting director of the Center for Advanced Engineering Study which he has headed since 1972....

Col. Charles G. Kershaw, II, '43 now lives at Fort Belvoir, Va....Col. Gilbert Raulston '44 now lives in Houston, Tex....Lea Akans Carlisle '44 now lives in Pittsburgh, Pa....

Joseph J. Paine, Jr., '45 is new superintendent of environmental services for International Paper at their Moss Point, Miss., mill....Maj. Gen. Woodard E. Davis, Jr., '45 is now stationed at MacDill AFB, Fla....Frank G. Charlton, Jr., '45 lives in Clanton....Sarah Dismukes Strickland lives

(Continued on page 11)

Faces in The News



Hamilton Watson

David W. Hamilton '38 was recently elected to the board of directors of Birmingham's Exchange Security Bank. Presently, he is president and treasurer of Hamilton and Shackelford Insurance, Inc., and president-elect of the Birmingham Area Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife, Edith, live in Birmingham.

Harvey I. Watson '48 is now manager of recreational industry sales for the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) in Pittsburgh, Pa. Formerly, he was manager of marketing services for Alcoa's closure division. He and his wife, Mary Francis McDonald '47 have four children.

1930-'39

Thomas C. Dykes has moved from Birmingham to Clearwater Beach, Fla....Joseph A. Willman '31 retired in 1973 and moved from Columbus, Ga., to Bay Hill Club, Orlando Beach, Fla. He had lived in Columbus since 1940 and had worked as an engineer with the health department until 1947 when he became city manager. He was with Royal Crown from 1960-1967. In 1967 he bought Flournoy Electric Co. which he operated until his retirement last year....Clarence H. West, Jr., '32 now lives in Phenix City....Alvin R. Bell '33 has moved to Mobile....

"You know, anybody can lose his head, get beat or something, and kill somebody."

"This college is the only positive thing we've got," says a black inmate who plans a business career. "It helps me through the day. It helps all of us. Sometimes it's hard—they don't make it easy for us since this is a college. And sometimes we have a hard time studying. There's noise and curfews and busy work we gotta do. But we're here because we have ambitions and desires. A lot of the guys downstairs (the non-student inmates) know that and they respect us for it."

At first, the others in the room seem reluctant to volunteer information, but they respond to questions politely, intelligently. And we wonder how these young adults—civil, serious, grateful—could ever have committed murder, sold hard drugs on the streets, raped, robbed, or assaulted their neighbors. "You know, anybody can lose his head, get beat or something, and kill somebody. One of our clerks, I think, just had a gun in a bar, got attacked, so he killed the man," Thompson told us earlier. Ironically, the college staff has discovered that convicted murderers and hard drug abusers often make the best students.

"Before we had a college, I used

are. Of course, we try to keep a professional distance, but at the same time, try to be warm and open to them."

Clearly, the mere presence of college instructors inside Draper provides the student with a welcome change of pace from the other inmates and the prison guards. Of the latter, the students speak frankly: "They've been a real hassle. Some of those guards, that is. You see, many of the inmates here are retarded in one way or another. Lots are immature. And the guards are prisoners here too—they are locked up with us. So to identify themselves as not being convicts, they often treat you like they think a convict ought to be treated." This "treatment," the inmates say, usually amounts to some sort of petty harassment. "You have to realize that many of the guards didn't go to college so they don't understand prisoners going to college. They just may be trying to provoke us in some way. But we try to keep our cool because, if we didn't, you know we would have more to lose than to gain."

Thompson says this situation has improved since the present warden took over and since the State Board

(Continued on page 11)

"the only positive thing we've got" —inmate

(Continued from page 10)

of Corrections instituted a correctional-counselor training program for prison guards. "This new program has really helped the guards cope with many prison problems. You know, they don't have an easy job. And while we're talking about prison administration and control, let me point out that the members of the State Board of Corrections, the wardens, the guards—all of these are truly doing the best they can under the circumstances. We're really impressed with the progress they are making with state prisons. In fact, I believe that any limitations the prisons have result from insufficient funding, not from negligence, corruption, or ignorance. Remember, the prison authorities allowed us to set up a college here. Without their help, we couldn't have done it."

"... all of us in the college are becoming more mature"

On the positive side, one student adds: "Our education is rubbing off on the guards. I can think of four in particular who are going to Troy, Auburn, different ones around. They've been sparked by the college. And some of the other convicts downstairs are taking advantage of the basic education courses the prison has for them. Besides, all of us in the college are becoming more mature. We have less disciplinary problems for sure."

Such unsolicited testimony lends credence to the "rehabilitative" value of the college although Thompson and especially counselor-psychologist Wilmarth shun use of the adjective. "Actually the program is not designed to be

rehabilitative, but where the rehabilitation may come in is with this new, challenging environment for the inmates. All of us recognize the fact that we're role models and, if the identification process is going to take place, it should take place on us. Here's Rick, they might say, he's got an M.A., he's working, enjoying life, doing what he wants to do. Why can't I? And they start seeing—when they make C's and B's and A's—they say why can't I do this, too?"

The discussion shifts to the hardships a former inmate may encounter when he attempts to readjust on the outside. "A convict will have problems I'm sure," one comments for the first time. "People will think he's some sort of animal, but all I know to do is to strive on, try to give society another picture of a reformed prison inmate."

Another believes: "If a dude can maintain his sanity while he's here, he can handle anything in the street. You encounter things in here that people never think of in the streets."

The Draper population is about 65 percent black, a majority reflected in the college enrollment. We notice that the black and white students in the director's office have no problem communicating with each other. Together, they elected a black SGA president. A white student, however, edits the monthly college newspaper, *The Pens and Bars*. Just for the record, we ask about race relations, and a black student replies: "As in all prisons, Draper has, from what I've been told, a history of racial tension. In fact, they used to segregate the prisoners. When you think about a prison being segregated, it's ridiculous, you know. But up here in the college, people get along pretty well. There's a bond between the races. When we go out

on the baseball field and play the other inmates, we usually lose, but we are together."

"Race relations have improved in the prison as a whole," a white student believes. "Here in the college, we've had class participation on that—a white guy will give his views and a black guy will give his. We've really learned to accept each other."

After some friendly chatter, the inmates leave for their afternoon jobs. Thompson and Wilmarth stay to brief us on a few of the problems the Draper Center faces:

"We like to emphasize that all of our students pay for their college. A full load costs a student \$67.50, and books usually run about \$25. Since the inmates only earn 25¢ a week from the state, they have to locate outside assistance, and sometimes that's a real problem," Thompson says. "We encourage them to try to get the money from their families."

Needed: money for books, furniture, supplies

This, however, is the method most infrequently used. Many families don't care about their sons in prison. Some of the inmates are lucky to get a letter from home."

So the college staff assists inmates in finding tuition and book money. They apply to the Veterans' Administration, to the State Vocational Rehabilitation Service, and they hire a few of the needy students to work as clerks and assistants on a work-study program financed by Alexander City State Junior College.

Locating money for library books, furniture, classroom teaching aides, and laboratory supplies is a problem, too. Presently, the Alexander City college and grants from HEW and the Alabama Law Enforcement Planning Agency (LEPA) cover expenses, but Thompson will "take almost anything people can give us." If interested citizens want to contribute anything of value to the college, he says they should first contact the ACSJC business office in Alexander City.

The new LEPA grant, by the

way, will enable the staff to offer courses such as biology and chemistry for the first time. "A few of the inmates should do well in chemistry class," Thompson laughs. "They can use chemicals for almost anything they want. They used them in the past to make home brew—they stole the sugar from the kitchen."

What about violence? we ask. "We did have two students who

Moore told us, "Jim came to graduate school looking for something constructive and challenging to do. We introduced him to our program. Two-year colleges need good teachers. They are looking for people who can help more than just the brightest students. Jim's work at Draper is a good example of what community colleges can do for society."

Since ACSJC Director of Off

"When I go downstairs into the prison proper — it's very crowded — those guys don't know me. I feel a little apprehensive."

were involved in a scuffle—a knife and a club, but they were transferred. That's very unusual. It didn't occur up here in the college quarters. We feel no bodily threat here although we did when it first started. We really feel communion with the inmates, and I'm sure they feel the same with us. They know we're here for their good. They know we're not the run of the mill, but, certainly, when I go downstairs into the prison proper—it's very crowded—those guys don't know me. I feel a little apprehensive."

An English instructor, Thompson earned the Master of Arts in College Teaching (MACT) degree from Auburn. The director of Auburn's Junior College Leadership program, Dr. E.B.

Campus Classes Dr. Paul Blackwell '71 collaborated with state prison authorities to establish the Draper Center in 1972; Thompson and his staff have expanded services to nearby Tutwiler Prison for women in Wetumpka, Frank Lee Youth Center in Deatsville, and Number Four Honor Camp in Montgomery. Presently, the college is negotiating with Troy State University officials to begin a few upper division courses for inmates who have completed the first two years of college work. "The authorities are so impressed with the initial success of the program," Thompson reports, "that they are considering establishing another—this one affiliated with a south Alabama community college—at Atmore Prison near Mobile."

ALUMNALITIES—Continued

in Wetumpka....Edward L. Hopper '45 has moved from Huntsville to Dallas, Tex.

1946

Walter Gregory Allen, Jr., received the Doctor of Education in college administration from the University of Florida on March 16....Thomas O. McLemore is a civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army, representing Alabama in an honorary position. Chosen by the Secretary of the Army, the Montgomery cotton farmer's appointment was made in mid-March. He

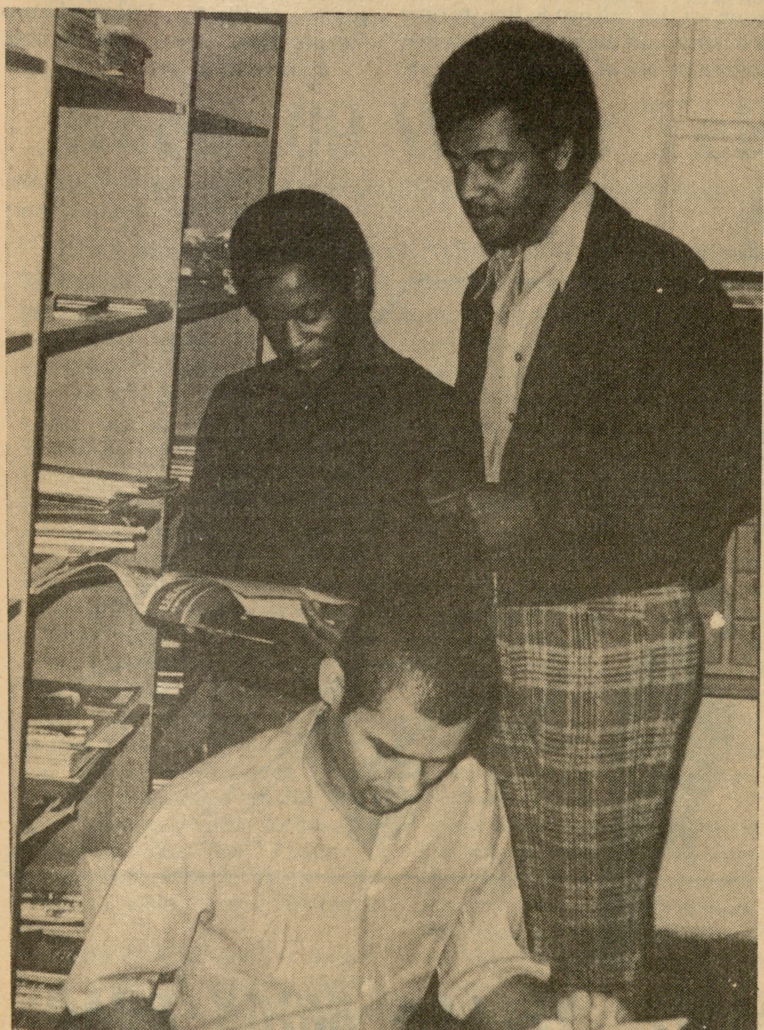
is a county commissioner in Montgomery County. He and his wife Martha have two sons....

NEW ADDRESSES: Frances Taylor Eitson, Huntsville; Sue Abbott Jones, Homewood; Sam E. Fowler, Ft. Myers, Fla.; Thomas J. Bailey, Jr., Yorktown, Tex.; William B. Creel, Austin, Tex.

1947

John E. McCaffrey is new assistant

(Continued on page 15)



THE LIBRARY—Though poorly stocked, the prison college library is a popular place with inmates. Director Thompson solicits private donations. For information, contact the business office at Alexander City State Junior College.

Alabama's Rare and Endangered Animals

By Richard B. Little
(Reprinted from *The Auburn Circle*)

You won't find the pygmy sculpin on the menu at your favorite seafood restaurant, in a tank at the neighborhood tropical fish emporium, or adorning a fisherman's stringer. In fact, you won't find it anywhere except in one spring and spring run outside of Anniston, Alabama. Even more than Mount Cheaha or Jim Folsom, this tiny fish is Alabama's own, a unique entity

are formulating an ethic which recognizes our responsibility in the preservation of rare and endangered species and attempts to

"Even in a society inured to violence and destruction, the extinction of even one species must rank as a tragedy of the greatest magnitude, if only because of the awesome finality with which the curtain comes down . . ."

found nowhere else in the world. It is truly a first citizen of our state, its residence predating the inauguration of Jefferson Davis, the travels of William Bartram, the explorations of DeSoto, and the arrival of the first aborigines.

But aside from the quaint and curious fact that its occurrence is so limited, what is the importance of this creature? The dollar value of its contribution to the economy of the state is, frankly, zero. A biologist might say that it is significant because of its natural history and the implications of its restricted distribution. To many perceptive scientists and laymen alike, however, a transcendent importance is comprehended in a philosophical appreciation of the singular fact of its existence. This point of view may be simply elaborated by paraphrasing John Donne in the context of ecological awareness: Man is not an island and, therefore, we are involved with the whole realm of nature. The extinction of any species, even one as obscure as the pygmy sculpin, diminishes us. The extent to which we may contribute to the demise of any species should weigh so heavily on our ethical conscience that we are appalled and outraged by the prospect.

Even in a society inured to violence and destruction, the extinction of even one species must rank as a tragedy of the greatest magnitude, if only because of the awesome finality with which the curtain comes down on a scene which will never again appear among the myriad patterns in the vast pageant of life. Some authorities have pointed out, quite correctly, that extinction is nature's way and that, among the countless species which have existed during the span of life on earth, less than 1 percent are living today. The rest have fallen by the evolutionary wayside in accordance with Darwin's harsh dictum that only the most fit survive. What separates the natural process of extinction by which *Tyrannosaurus* disappeared from the more recent extinctions of such animals as the Passenger Pigeon is the moral culpability of Man for his role in the process. Just at a time when exploitative technology, rampant industrialization, and overpopulation threaten the continued survival of many animals and plants, a growing number of concerned individuals

grant them the same right to life which we have claimed for ourselves.

Alabama has not been without its own tragic record of extinction: The ivory-billed woodpecker, the red wolf, the harelip sucker, and Bachman's Warbler, to name a few. In 1972, however, the Division of Fish and Game of the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources took an important first step in coming to grips with the problem of protecting and preserving our native fauna. A symposium was convened which resulted in the publication of *Rare and Endangered Vertebrates of Alabama*, a report which rigorously assessed the status of uncommon and threatened species within the state. It is significant that four distinguished members of the Auburn University faculty were prominent contributors to this praiseworthy effort. Dr. George W. Folkerts '68 (Department of Zoology-Entomology) served as moderator

of the symposium, Dr. Julian L. Dusi (Department of Zoology-Entomology) compiled the section on mammals, Dr. Robert H. Mount '54 (Department of Zoology-Entomology) compiled the section on reptiles and amphibians, and Dr. John S. Ramsey (Department of Fisheries and Allied Aquacultures) was senior author of the section on fishes. In the report, no less than 90 species were iden-

tified as rare or endangered within our state: 12 mammals, 18 birds, 12 reptiles, 11 amphibians, and 37 fishes. An additional 22 species were listed as "Status Undetermined," giving a total of 112 species for which there must be some measure of concern. Among these, several have almost certainly been lost to us already; others may vanish despite our noblest intentions and best efforts on their behalf. For most of these creatures, however, it remains within our discretionary power either to continue killing them, destroying their homes, and wiping out their food supplies or to recognize each species as an irreplaceable unique entity worthy of our concern and in need of our aid in order to remain a part of the Alabama scene. The problems confronting several of these rare and endangered animals will illustrate the common plight shared by most of the species identified in the report.

The total world distribution of

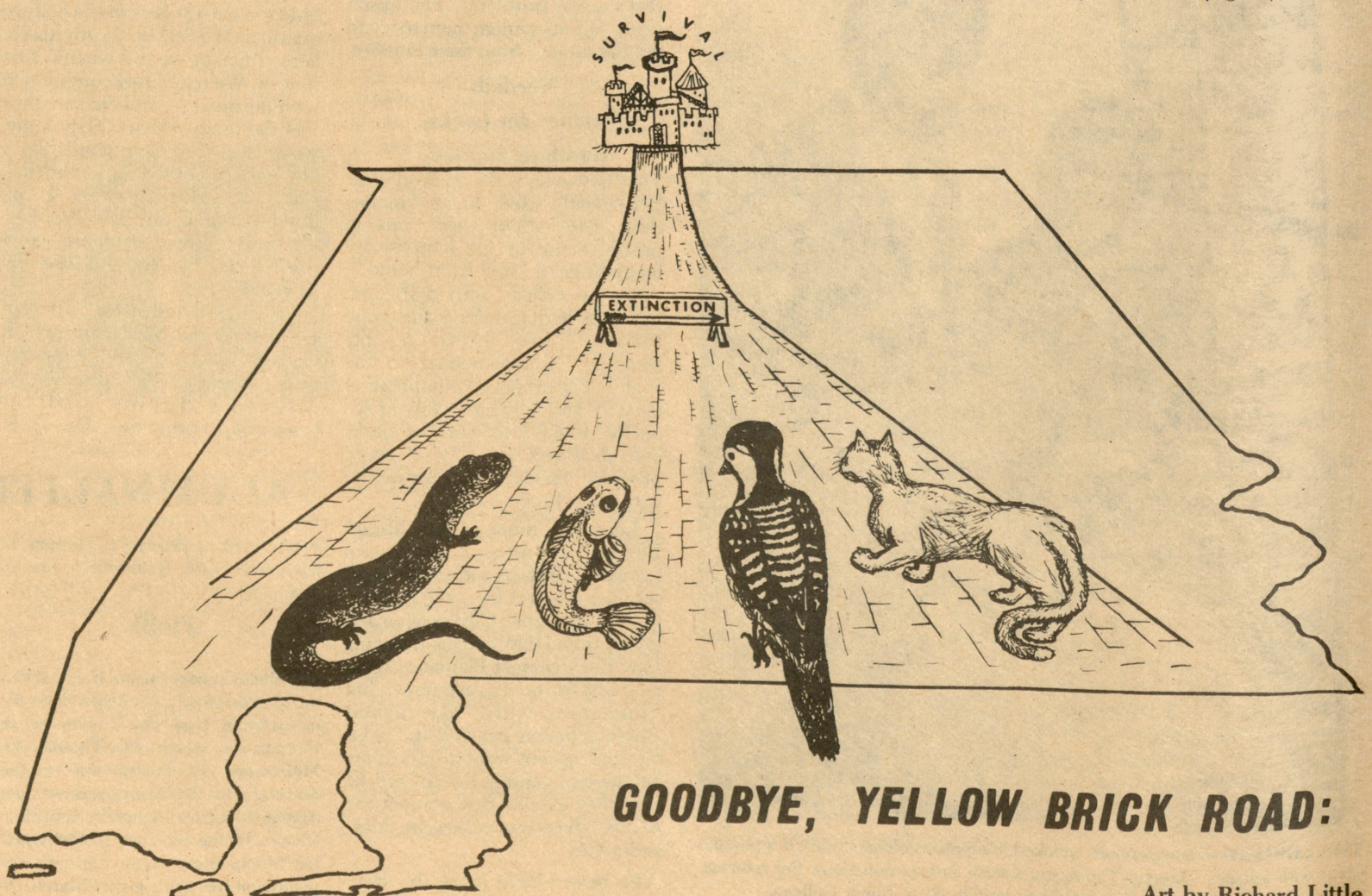
the pygmy sculpin (*Cottus pygmaeus*) consists of Coldwater Spring (plus about 200 yards of its spring run) which just happens to be a source of the municipal water supply for Anniston. The protection afforded the spring (and, consequently, its rare inhabitant) is so strict that John McCaleb, '73 a graduate student in fisheries at Auburn who just completed the first comprehensive study of the pygmy sculpin, was not permitted to collect specimens in the spring itself. It would seem that this fish enjoys a comfortable sinecure which is quite permanent. Not so. Presently, one-half of the spring flow is being used by Anniston and the demand for water is steadily increasing. New industries, new subdivisions, and greater overall demand have raised the possibility that all of the water from the spring may be diverted for municipal uses. Fortunately, the responsible authorities are cognizant of the small tenant in their water works and a new supplementary source has been developed. Although there is no immediate danger to the continued survival of the pygmy sculpin, its future well-being may be jeopardized by major construction, aquatic weed control, or a severe drought.

There are seven other fishes known to be endemic to Alabama, i.e., found here and nowhere else. Alas, two are already extinct. Among those remaining is one which is so new that it does not yet have a name! Known from a single cave in Lauderdale County, this rare fish represents a genus and species previously unknown to science. Now, even before we can begin to study it, its existence is threatened by a lowering of the water table in its cave system as a result of the proposed Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. It would be a supreme irony if we came to know of this fish just in time to give it a name and then record it on that infamous list of species whose ex-

tinctions were the price of Man's "progress."

When the new genus of cavefish is formally named, it will be only the second vertebrate genus endemic to Alabama. The other endemic genus is *Phaeognathus*, a salamander. So restricted is this creature in its distribution and so cryptic are its habits that it was not discovered until 1960. (Budding naturalists take note. You do not have to go to New Guinea to discover new species—one may be hiding in the next county!) The Alabama Red Hills salamander (*Phaeognathus hubrichti*) is known only from a handful of localities in a narrow band between the Alabama and Conecuh Rivers in the Red Hills of south-central Alabama. It is apparently dependent upon certain soil types along the contact between the Tallahatta and Hatchetigbee formations and lives only in steep-sided, moist, hardwood ravines which are characteristic of the area. Ralph Jordan, Jr., '70, a graduate student in zoology at Auburn, has recently completed a survey of suitable habitat within the known range of the Red Hills salamander and has come up with some disturbing statistics. Of 63,300 acres of habitat currently remaining (not all of which is occupied by the salamander), 44 percent is controlled by paper companies. To anyone familiar with current practices of forest "management," it is all too clear what the future may hold. In order to assure a maximum yield of cellulose, paper companies frequently resort to "clear-cutting" of existing trees (in this case, hardwoods), mechanical site preparation, and the cultivation of pine trees to the virtual exclusion of the original flora. In Butler County alone, 89.4 percent of the suitable habitat is controlled by a single paper company—Union Camp Corporation. Based upon all that

(Continued on page 13)



GOODBYE, YELLOW BRICK ROAD:

Art by Richard Little
THE AUBURN ALUMNEWS

Find Path To Survival Blocked by Man

(Continued from page 12)

we know about this salamander and after observing the actual extirpation of populations in "clear-cut" areas, it is impossible to come to any conclusion but that the Red Hills salamander faces wholesale elimination throughout much of its range simply by "chain saw fiat."

The epic tragedy of the Passenger Pigeon is a part of our American heritage which, like the



story of Andersonville Prison, should be taught to each generation as a moral object lesson on our past inhumanity. No finer monument could honor this extinct bird than our resolute commitment that the mistake will not be repeated. Unhappily, for every success story of a species snatched from the jaws of extinction (the celebrated Whooping Crane should leap to mind), there are many others which

tell of continuing decline and foreshadow ultimate disappearance. The Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos borealis*) is one bird which even now may be in the twilight of its existence. Although once a common resident of the southeastern pine forests, its numbers have waned primarily because of forest management (or mismanagement) practices which have systematically eliminated nesting sites throughout its range. Tom French, a graduate student in zoology at Auburn who has studied the bird in Georgia and Alabama, estimates that there are fewer than 200 individuals in Alabama and mourn-

hard to argue for the setting aside of 20 to 40 acre reserves of mature trees just as nesting sites for an insignificant bird. Yet in the new atmosphere of ecological awareness, we are finding that such arguments are no longer being completely ignored and a new and more prudent attitude toward this and other forest dwellers may be emerging among administrators whose definition of "wildlife" once stopped at deer, quail, squirrels, and turkeys. It may still be possible fifty years hence to give a grandchild his first pair of binoculars and take him out to observe this uncommon bird. It may be possible.

paragraph. Walt Disney movies notwithstanding, it is untenable to argue that the cougar is just an overgrown bobcat and should be encouraged to gambol in the suburban outback of Birmingham. On the other hand, is it not just as indefensible to preserve endangered animals only if they are not big and predatory? What to do about animals such as the cougar, red wolf, and black bear is an issue which separates the armchair conservationists from the dedicated realists who espouse protecting all animals even if they are inconvenient to keep around. Inculcating respect for these beasts in Alabama is probably too much like

include even those animals for which we hold less than complete affection. Man must learn to share his occupancy of the land lest he too soon discover that the richness of the flora and fauna which were once his is irretrievably lost.

Man (*Homo sapiens*) is a resilient species. For all the toll taken by war, pestilence, and disaster, mankind endures and, hopefully, progresses. A president is

"... when the last pair of Red-Cockaded Woodpeckers ... fly off into oblivion, where shall their monument be erected and who will deliver the eulogy?"

Art by Dottie Hitchcock



fully notes that the colony which lived near Choclafala Creek in Tuskegee National Forest has now deserted that site for parts unknown following logging operations immediately adjacent to its nesting area.

The basic problem confronting the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker involves its predilection for nesting almost exclusively in old pine trees afflicted with "red heart" disease. Because it typically chooses only overmature trees, it finds no home in the young, carefully managed pine plantations which have become the hallmark of forestry in the southeast. In an industry where decisions have long been geared solely to maximizing profits, it is

So far, Gentle Reader, you have been introduced to a succession of small, innocuous creatures who ask little more than to be left alone. For the last case in point, however, I have purposely chosen to mention an animal which not only brings to mind the University of Houston and clever auto ads, but which also conjures up visions of attacks on men and predation of domestic animals. The cougar-puma-mountain lion (*Felis concolor*) may well be extinct in Alabama although specimens were shot in Clarke County in 1961 and 1966. It is impossible to counter the antipathy many people feel toward this big cat in only a brief

cleaning the Augean stables, for even today killing a cougar remains a noteworthy exploit. Instead of facing a stiff fine and public recrimination, the mighty hunter will find his picture and a laudatory accolade on page one of the local paper. What we are saying, in effect, is that with almost 52,000 square miles in Alabama, we do not have room for the cougar to remain anywhere in a state which it once completely occupied. The cougar may have few friends across the state and even fewer in the legislature; but when one speaks of preserving wildlife and helping endangered species, let it be remembered that our principles should be sufficiently egalitarian to

assassinated, a nation mourns, but the government continues to function. A man dies, the loss is palpable, but a life's work remains as a legacy; the living remember and carry on. But when the last pair of Red-Cockaded Woodpeckers search for a nesting site and, finding none, fly off into oblivion, where shall their monument be erected and who will deliver the eulogy?

Book Review —

Bach '69 Writes Yellowstone Guide For Sierra Club

Hiking The Yellowstone Backcountry by Orville E. Bach, Jr. '69; 1973; Sierra Club; San Francisco, New York.

How a Montgomery native, an Auburn alumnus who received his bachelor's degree in business administration, became a trail expert on Wyoming's Yellowstone backcountry—that would make a good case study for a career counselor. Just check the credentials of Orville E. Bach, Jr. '69, author of a new Sierra Club Totebook, *Hiking the Yellowstone Backcountry*. While studying business at Auburn, he decided that a job with the National Park Service interested him more than traditional management work. So he enrolled in 62 quarter hours of wildlife and forestry courses, worked three summers in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, and subsequently wrote feature stories on hiking, camping, and the wilderness for various outdoor magazines—in his spare time. Since graduation, he has served with the Air Force at Malmstrom AFB in Great Falls, Montana, where he is a first lieutenant.

Orville's "Totebook" is a practical guide to relishing fabled Yellowstone Park. "In doing field work for my book," he wrote the *Alumnews*, "I hiked every trail, of which there are 1000 miles, and have many wonderful memories of

experiences in the backcountry. I have only been run up a tree by grizzly bears on two occasions, and in one case it was a pretty close call."

The author's detailed approach to sightseeing deflates the stereotype many associate with Yellowstone. The crowds, the middle class visitors with their push-button camping vans, the bears nosing through vacationers' litter do characterize small parts of the park at the height of the tourist season. But most of the 3,472 square miles is relatively wild because every inch is vigorously protected by the Park Service.

If a hiker consults Orville's little pocket-sized book, he can observe the wildlife (bison, elk, deer, bears, coyotes, two hundred species of birds) in the best settings, visit a variety of hot springs and colorful thermal areas (there's more to see than just Old Faithful), walk through the "most extensive and remarkable" petrified forest in the world, safely climb the mountains and explore the lakes.

Orville recommends the appropriate clothing, food, and safety measures for hiking. He discusses year-round weather, throws in fascinating tidbits of history and geology, comments on the flora and fauna including the celebrated grizzly bear. These giants, the largest surviving mammals on the continent, can and will kill men, he says, but the danger is offset somewhat by their rarity. They rank among "the most magnificent animals in the world, and it is indeed unfortunate that their domain has now been reduced to the Yellowstone and Glacier national parks and a few surrounding areas. Estimates of the grizzly population in Yellowstone range from 175 to 250. This amounts to only 1 bear per 14 square miles..."

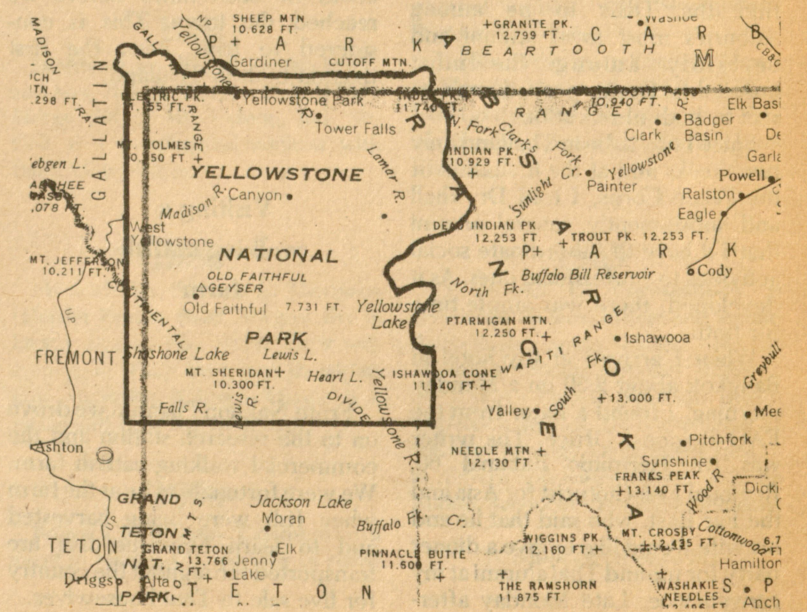
When he finishes his tour of duty with the Air Force, Orville hopes to enter the National Park Service or pursue a master's in environmental studies. Another book of his, *Winter in Yellowstone*, will be published soon, and an account of his recent 200 mile winter wilderness, cross-country ski expedition will eventually appear in an outdoor sports magazine, probably *Backpacker*.

Orville loves the Northwest but misses "those Auburn football

games." In fact, some of his Montana neighbors can't quite understand his enthusiasm: "When I learned of the Auburn victory over Tennessee (10-6) in 1972, it was midnight here and my wife, Margaret, and I were in a tent in a campground in Glacier National Park. I was so excited I yelled 'War Eagle' at the top of my lungs without thinking. Needless to say, the campground was instantly

aglow with lanterns and flashlights—probably expecting an attack from Hell's Angels, for 'War Eagle' is not too familiar to Montanans—most of whom don't know a football team from an elk antler."

Those who wish to order *Hiking The Yellowstone Backcountry* and other Totebooks should write The Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. 94104. —T.B.



Red Carpet Rolled Out For Dean Smith in Thailand

By E. V. Smith '28, Dean Emeritus,
School of Agriculture

When the Peace Corps invited me to review their F.A.R.M. program in one of the developing countries, I was given a wide choice of countries to visit. I chose Thailand for two reasons. First, Thailand has been a good friend of the United States. Second, there is a long history of cordial relationship between the Thai Government and Auburn University's Fisheries Department.

This relationship originated some 25-30 years ago when the late Dr. H.S. Swingle visited Thailand following his participation in a Pacific Science Congress as a representative of the U.S. Government. He was impressed by the Thai people's utilization of fish as a major source of animal protein. He was intrigued by the innovations in fish production and management that necessity had forced on them. He met and formed a lasting friendship with officials in the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Our Fisheries faculty developed an early reputation as leaders in freshwater fisheries research. It was only natural, therefore, that students from developing countries would be sent to Auburn for fisheries training even during the early days of the Marshall Plan. As the department's reputation increased worldwide, larger numbers of students, especially from Asiatic countries, were attracted.

Auburn's Thai alumni "noteworthy for . . . returning home to put their education into practice"

Of all the nationalities who have studied fisheries at Auburn, the Thais have been noteworthy for returning home to put their scientific education into practice. Some 20-25 alumni (some were special non-degree students and others earned bachelor's or graduate degrees) are employed by the Division of Fisheries and several are on the faculty of Kasetsart University. One, Mr. Prida Karnasut '58, occupies the highest professional position in the Ministry of Agriculture—Under Secretary.

After I received a formal invitation from the Peace Corps to go to Thailand, Dr. E. W. Shell '52, head of Auburn's Fisheries Department and Director of the International Center for Aquaculture, wrote to several alumni informing them about my visit. He told me that I'd find the Thais to be among Auburn's most loyal alumni and certainly among the most hospitable. Events proved him correct in both observations.

Since I was to be in Thailand only two weeks and at the invitation of the Peace Corps, I told Dr. Shell and subsequently several alumni that I'd have to subordinate social activities to professional ones. As it developed, there was ample time for both.

When I arrived at my hotel in Bangkok about 2:30 on a Monday morning, I found a letter from the FAO Regional Office. The writer was Dr. Herminio Rabanal '60, Regional Fish Culturist for Asia and the Far East, who said that he and his wife would like to give a dinner party for me and Thai alumni at my convenience. Late Monday after-

noon I received a telephone call that went something like this: "Dean Smith, this is Chertchai. When can I come up to see you? I want to put myself at your service while you are in my country." Chertchai Amatyakul '53 is director of the Division of Inland Fisheries in the Ministry of Agriculture and one of our earlier Thai alumni. He enabled me to see many of the historical and cultural aspects of Thailand that I otherwise would have missed.

In general Thai family names are very long and difficult for people of other nationalities to pronounce. Apparently they are used principally when legally required, otherwise the given name is normally used. For example, when I'd mention that I knew the Under Secretary to someone, he'd be apt to ask "Mr. Prida?" instead of "Mr. Karanasut?" as we would do.

My official proctor was Surat Koonphol, director of the F.A.R.M. program of Peace Crops/Thailand. Surat was an honor graduate of Bangkok's Kasetsart University and holds a masters degree in vocational agriculture from Oklahoma State. He probably has the best understanding of Thailand's agriculture, both problems and potentials, of anyone with whom I talked. Most of my first week was spent in Bangkok visiting with administrative heads of various governmental agencies as I attempted to ascertain from them ideas as to how the Peace Corps could more effectively serve Thailand's agriculture. The remainder of my stay, other than the weekend, was spent in the field.

Surat and I were anxious to see something of the "walking catfish" industry. Chertchai arranged a one-day trip for us to visit the Division's "walking catfish" research station and the largest commercial farm in the country. We were accompanied by Chertchai, Ariya Sidthimunka (another of our earlier alumni), and Chaliang Chaitiamvong '73. The "walking catfish" is the "critter" that caused such a furor when it was introduced into Florida a few years ago.

Enroute to the research station, we stopped at the town of Nakhon Pathom. The modern town stands on what is believed to be the site of the first settlement in Thailand. The towering dome of the Pra Pathom Chedi, a Buddhist temple, could be seen miles before we reached the town. This is considered to have been the first pagoda built in Thailand.

Visiting a walking catfish farm

From Nakhon Phanom we drove on to the research station and the commercial walking catfish farm. We were fortunate to be at the farm when fish were being harvested and to learn how the fish are transported throughout the country for live sale to Thai housewives.



AUBURN ALUMNI IN THAILAND rolled out the red carpet for Dean Emeritus E. V. Smith (second from left) when he visited their country. Here, they give a banquet in his honor.

On the way back to Bangkok we visited a rose garden beside the Nakhon Chairsi River. Probably Caloway Gardens or Bellingrath Gardens would be even prettier if their managements had the inexhaustible supply of hand labor available here.

Having the weekend free, I went with Chertchai and a younger alumnus, Oopatham Pawaputanon '72 M.S., to see the ancient city on Saturday morning. This development, situated about 33 kilometers from Bangkok, might be considered Thailand's answer to Disneyland.

Encompassing 200 acres, the development is laid out in the shape of the country. Then beginning in the South and proceeding northward there are faithful reproductions of many of Thailand's most notable historic structures, principally Buddhist temples and Palaces. There are also classical Thai houses and an interesting museum or two.

On Saturday night I joined a group of Thai alumni for dinner at the house of Dr. and Mrs. Rabanal. Native Philipinos, the Rabanals have lived in America and Rome, Italy, as well as the Philippines and Thailand. The dinner was a delightful combination of Thai, Philippine, American, and Continental foods. After dinner Herminio showed pictures of Auburn that he'd taken while a student here. This was an occasion for the group to relive their time at Auburn. I plan to take pictures of Swingle Hall, some recent developments at North Auburn, the Coliseum, and other Auburn scenes and send them to Herminio to bring his set up to date.

On Sunday, Chertchai took me sightseeing again. This time we were accompanied by Tawan Chookajorn '73 M.S., who had only recently received his degree and who still had to serve his stint as a Buddhist monk. First we visited the compound of the Grand Palace which was built at the same time as the city of Bangkok (1782-1783) to house the King's living quarters, many of the principal government offices, and the precincts of the Royal Chapel of the Emerald

Buddha. The buildings that constitute the Grand Palace occupy an area of one square mile. The Emerald Buddha is much older than the Palace and was carved from a solid piece of jade. The temple of the Emerald Buddha and other buildings of the Grand Palace must be among the most ornate in the world, being extensively decorated with gold leaf and inlaid mother-of-pearl.

You could "watch a man fight a boa while charming a cobra."

Bangkok was once a city of canals but now most of the canals have been filled. Each weekend farmers and tradesmen set up booths along both sides of one of the remaining major canals for perhaps a mile. Almost everything imaginable is offered for sale. Farmers bring a variety of vegetables and many kinds of exotic fruits. Seafood, including fish, squid, and shrimp are offered fresh, salted, and dried. Walking catfish and Tilapia can be bought alive. Kittens, puppies, squirrels, fighting fish, fancy goldfish, and many kinds of birds are for sale. If you are a Buddhist and want to earn a good mark or are a sensitive tourist, you'll probably buy a bird and set it free. You probably couldn't buy a boa or a cobra at the weekend market. However, you could go out back and watch a man fight a boa while charming a cobra.

One of the most interesting parts of the weekend market is the flower market. I've never seen such color combinations in orchids as I saw there. Chertchai engaged in a favorite Thai pastime—haggling with a saleswoman—and bought four dozen beautiful red roses for 20 bahts (\$1.00).

It's estimated that 50,000 people visit the market on a weekend. Many of them are poor people who come to buy their weekly supply of

food because it is cheap there. Many of them are tourists or Thais who have just come for an outing.

Monday was to be my last full day in Bangkok. At noon, Mr. Prida had a luncheon at a famous Chinese restaurant. Most of the Thai Auburn Alumni were guests, and they were much more adept in the use of chop sticks than I.

On Tuesday Surat and I left for a three-day field trip to the Northeast. We returned on Friday morning in time for me to get a noon flight to the Philippines. As I waited for the plane, two of our more mature alumni came to wish me a safe journey. They brought a beautiful native silver picture frame as a remembrance, and a folder of color pictures that someone had taken at Mr. Prida's luncheon.

The Peace Corps is interested in recruiting agricultural students and graduates for service as Volunteers in developing countries. If I were an agricultural man interested in the Peace Corps program, I think I'd like to serve in a country like Thailand, where there are loyal and hospitable native Auburn alumni.

Faces in The News



Oakes

McGough

Larry E. Oakes '66 has been promoted to manager of the Coosa plant of Avondale Mills in Rockford. He and his wife, Sue, have three children: Brett, 8; Emily, 5; and Drue, 4.

James R. McGough '66 has been promoted to superintendent of manufacturing at Avondale Mills' Eva Jane plant in Sylacauga. He and his wife have two daughters: Mary Evelyn, 6, and Margaret Ann, 3.

Auburn Design Magazine Seeks Help to Stay Alive

Auburn Design, the 15-year-old annual publication of the Industrial Design Forum at Auburn, is seeking help from alumni to stay alive. *Auburn Design*, published by the students of Auburn's top-ranked Industrial Design Program, serves as a vehicle to let industry see what is going on in the Industrial Design program and allows students some recognition for their work.

Design 15, this year's magazine, contains articles on student designs for a portable air-sanitizing and air-circulating device to be used in homes, on five students' entries in the International Cycle Design Competition sponsored by several Japanese organizations, on students' ideas for housing in the year 2000, which were integrated into an exhibit for the American Iron and Steel Institute at the 5th Annual Apartment Builder Developer Conference Exposition in Miami, Fla., on packaging designs, and on company trademarks. The annual publication costs range from \$1,500 to \$2,250 and it is normally printed at University Printing; however, this year the editors Wayne Ward and Mike Cooper had to go begging for help.

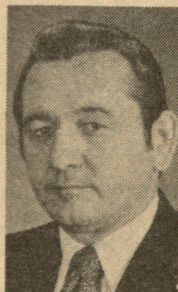
**Industry donated
paper, negatives,
printing, money**

Auburn Design 15 would not have made it off the press this year without the donation of photographic negatives by Hayes International, paper by Gulf States Paper Corp., and printing by an anonymous Alabama industrialist who printed the publication in his basement. Other anonymous Alabama industrialists donated the \$600 that paid for typesetting and is being used to mail out the publication.

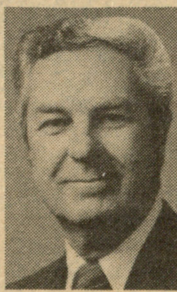
**No help
from university**

No help for printing the publication is available from the University because the magazine affects such a small percentage of students. No money for the publication is available from the

Faces in The News



Russell



Thomas

Ruel Russell, Jr., '48 of Birmingham has been appointed executive assistant on the staff of the vice president and general manager of United States Steel's Southern Steel Division. He moved up to his new post from superintendent of personnel services at the Fairfield Works. He and his wife, **Margaret Sims** '47, have a son and a daughter: **Ruel III**, and **Mrs. Lee Ann Kelley**.

J. Quinton Thomas '48 is now director of public relations and advertising for Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., a metal plate fabricating and construction firm with general offices in Oak Brook, Ill. He previously was manager of the firm's Houston district sales office.

Department because it's a student publication. But because of its value to industrial design students (helping them find jobs, letting industry know what Auburn is training its students to do) Mike and Wayne are determined that *Auburn Design* continue.

Consequently they are appealing to alumni to make special gifts to continue the printing of the magazine or to earmark their regular contributions to the Annual Giving fund for printing the magazine.

**Alumni can 'see where
money goes'**

Editor Mike Cooper remarked "Alumni often can't see where their gifts to the university go, but with the magazine they can. It's something they can hold in their hands." It's also something design organizations in 33 foreign countries, design companies in the U.S., all the industries in Alabama, and professional groups use to give them a quick idea of what's going on in Auburn's Industrial Design Program.

For further information, contact Editor-in-Chief Wayne Ward or Editor Mike Cooper with the Industrial Design Program, 95 Biggin Hall, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36830.

Alumnalities

(Continued from page 11)

manager of traffic in the Southern area for U.S. Steel. He will help coordinate shipment of U.S. Steel products in seven states....**Quinton R. Dollar**, local director of vocational education for the Haleyville City System....

Lt. Col. Dale W. Parrish is new associate chief of the Air Force Biomedical Sciences Corps for the specialty of Medical Entomology. Col. Parrish received the Ph.D. from Oklahoma State University and is a chief biomedical scientist in the Air Force Medical Service.

1948

Dr. Walter Sowell is new district IV Extension Chairman for the Auburn Cooperative Extension Service. He had been Extension soils specialist for the past 14 years. He first joined Extension in 1948 as an assistant county agent.

1949

John M. Trotman has been named to the board of the Union Bank in Montgomery. He is a cattleman and chairman of the board of Montgomery Production Credit Association and a director of the Alabama Rural Rehabilitation Corp. He was national president of the American Cattleman's Association in 1972 and 1973....

Lt. Col. Walter D. Johnson, Jr., received the Meritorious Service Medal during his retirement ceremony recently at Robins AFB, Ga. He was cited for outstanding performance as chief of the operations division at Headquarters, Warner Robins Air Material Area....

James M. Cooke, vice president for commercial sales at Exchange Security Bank in Birmingham is the Birmingham

chairman of the Leukemia Society of America, Inc.

BORN: A son, **Lance Ray**, to Mr. and Mrs. **A. D. Davis (Annette Ray '59)** of Pine Mountain, Ga., on Jan. 20. A. D. is principal of Pine Mountain Schools and Annette teaches private piano lessons.

1950

R. Harold Fuller '50 is now buyer in the supplies section of West Point Pepperell's purchasing department at the corporate offices in West Point, Ga. He had been coordinator of pension and profit-sharing in the personnel services center for the past 8 years. He and his wife Marie have two sons: **Richard Harold, Jr.**, 17, and **Alan Tigner**, 15....

Wiley Bunn, former aerospace engineer with NASA in Huntsville, is now vice-president for engineering with Sugar Mountain Ski Resort in Banner Elk, N.C. His wife, **Margrett Beverly**, has had 35 one-woman art exhibits and the Huntsville alumnae chapter of Delta Zeta has named a scholarship in her honor to be given to an outstanding college junior in the Alabama-Mississippi province. The Bunnns have four children: **Frank** and **Neil**, now serving in the Navy; **Tom**, former photographic editor of the

Auburn Plainsman, now attending Lees-McRae College; and **Shonn**, a high school senior....

Dr. James Dozier, console engineer on the Skylab Kohoutek Project, has been working on the Skylab program with NASA at Huntsville since 1966. He and his wife **Adriane** have two children: **Paul** and **Jeanne**.

1951

BORN: A son, **Robert Heege**, to Mr. and Mrs. **Robert Douglas Cole (Emily Heege '70)** of Mt. Vernon, Ind. Mr. Cole is a metallurgical engineer with Babcock & Wilcox.

1952

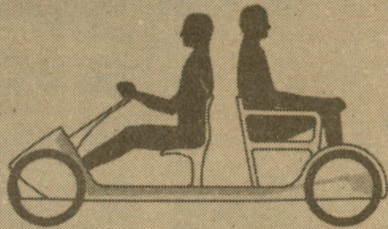
Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Thomison (Harriet Pauline Byrd '51) now live in Delray Beach, Fla., where he is self-employed. They have two daughters now attending Auburn—**Margie** is a junior and **Gina** is a freshman.

1953

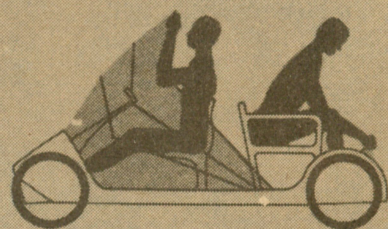
Robert I. D. Murphy, Extension farm agent in Marshall County for 16 years,

the bicycle," the device (by students **Chuck Graham** and **Jerome Grunstad**) would conserve energy.

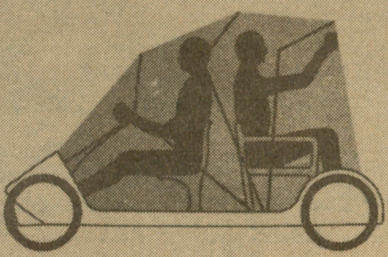
variations shroud



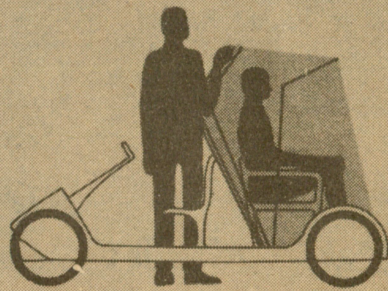
protective cover is in its storage position. vehicle is completely open to sun and air.



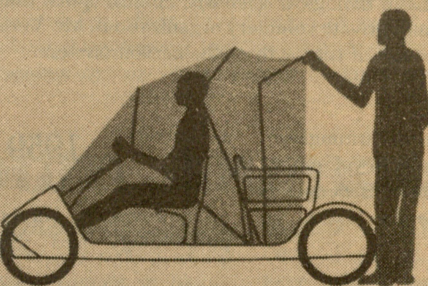
cover is raised from storage areas in front and rear



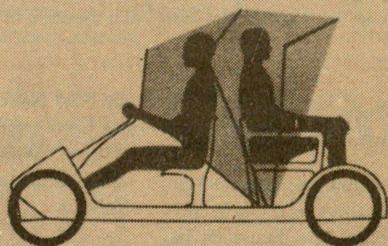
vehicle is completely closed with cover in place. panel sections are joined by zippers.



front entry is made by raising the canopy.



rear entry is made by opening zipper panels.



opaque roof section provides sun shade. remaining portion of cover is detached by zipper and lowered to its storage position.

has been appointed county Extension chairman in Winston County. He was state winner in a communications program in 1972 with a color slide presentation of scenic and natural areas in Marshall County.

1954

Thomas H. Summersgill is now regional auditor with Montgomery Ward in Pensacola, Fla.

BORN: A daughter, **Eugenia Gilmer**, to Mr. and Mrs. **A. Brice Moore (Barbara Cottle '59)** of Montgomery on Feb. 14. She joins brother **Lloyd**, 9, and sister **Barbara**, 7.

1955

Dr. Curtis C. Christenberry is veterinary medical officer and station Brucellosis epidemiologist at the Auburn Veterinary Services office of the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. He is a member of the Microbiology Department faculty at Auburn and liaison officer with the Auburn School of Veterinary Medicine.

(Continued on page 16)

Veraa '65 to administrate distinguished science award



CONFERENCE—Richard P. Veraa, '65, research assistant for the University of Illinois Division of Rehabilitation-Education Services and Board Member of the National Paraplegia Foundation (seated, left) discusses spinal cord injury research with House Majority Whip Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Mass., standing) and Congressmen Orval Hansen (R-Idaho) and Stewart McKinney (R-Conn.) at a meeting in the

Capitol called by Representative Hansen on March 4. The meeting brought together all segments involved in the quest toward a cure for paraplegia, including representatives of Congress, the Administration, and federal health agencies, basic biological scientists, clinical spinal injury specialists, and private voluntary organizations. Mr. Veraa spoke on his study of regrowth of the nervous system.

Richard P. Veraa '65, research assistant for the University of Illinois Division of Rehabilitation-Education Services, has been appointed by the National Paraplegia Foundation to administrate the Foundation's biennial \$10,000.00 William Thomson Wakeman Award for neuroscientific research toward a cure for paraplegia. Richard, a member of the Foundation's Board of Directors, is also serving as Chairman of Arrangements for the Third NPF International Conference on Central Nervous System Regeneration, to be held May 13-16 in Palm Beach, Fla.

The William Thomson Wakeman Award is the largest of its kind granted in this country, second only to the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology, and is unique among scientific honors in that it recognizes achievements in purely basic and theoretical science as they may eventually apply to a specific clinical disease entity.

fibers outside the central nervous system—peripheral nerves—can grow and establish new connections, the fibers of the brain, the spinal cord, and the optic nerve can not. It had been assumed that there was some fundamental difference between these fiber types, but recent studies with new techniques indicate that while there is a bewildering variety of fiber types—differing in form, size, and chemistry—these same differences exist both within and without the central nervous system.

"This has both complicated the problem and given some measure of hope that a solution can be found. The crucial factor seems to lie not so much in the fibers themselves but in the environment

Research reveals new hope for paraplegics

The award winner will be decided by a panel of 14 of the world's most prominent neurological scientists meeting in Palm Beach just prior to the conference, and the award will be presented at the Foundation's National Convention in Washington, D.C., in August.

Richard, himself paralyzed below the shoulders since an automobile accident in 1965, is presently pursuing graduate studies in neurophysiology at Illinois, where he is performing an extensive survey of recent research in regeneration—or regrowth—in the central nervous system.

"One of the most puzzling mysteries of the human body," he said, "is the fact that while nerve

through which they must grow. These environmental influences are among the subjects of intensive study in recent years. Already a specific complex chemical factor has been identified that promotes growth in certain types of nerve cells. This chemical, similar in structure to insulin, is not by itself useful in clinical applications, but it provides a vital clue for a wide variety of investigative approaches."

Anyone interested in learning more about the latest research on paraplegia should contact the National Paraplegia Foundation; 333 North Michigan Avenue; Chicago, Ill., 60601.

He and his wife, a dietician with the Auburn City Schools, have four children....

Joe F. Borland is production manager in the health and financial services department at The Travelers Insurance Company's Tampa, Fla., office. He and his wife have four children.

the First National Bank of Birmingham, has been named business development officer....**William Clinton Bellenger** is with Amorseas Indonesia in Jakarta, Indonesia.

1959

Dr. Frank A. Hayes, professor of parasitology and director of the

1958

Thomas J. Whatley, president of Communication Corps, Inc., of Washington has developed a photographic invention that will turn slides and other transparencies into "moving" pictures. His company is now at work with *Time-Life* turning the vast color slide reservoirs of *Life* into movies for the company....

Nora Frances Smith Abernathy is a senior advisory planner in systems development with IBM in Poughkeepsie, N.Y....

Edward W. Davidson has been awarded a certificate of merit for outstanding performance from the USDA's Food and Nutrition Service. He is chief of the coupon use and redemption section of the food stamp program at the regional office in Atlanta. He and his wife Marjorie have three children....

Jack B. Colquitt is a technical sales representative with the color systems group of Inmont Corp. Working out of Inmont offices in Rossville, Ga., he will sell pigments and dyestuffs to textile and carpet manufacturers in seven Southern states. He, his wife, and three children, live in Lookout Mountain, Tenn....

Hindman Hall, a letterman on Auburn's 1957 championship football team, has been named athletic director at the University of Cincinnati. He had been assistant athletic director at Kansas State. He still holds the Auburn javelin record from a win in the SEC javelin championship in 1958....

Henry W. Bennett is director of manufacturing operations with The Wilson Laboratories in Park Forest South, Ill.

1956

Robert L. Griffin received the Doctor of Ministry from New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary on Dec. 22. He is pastor of Triumph Baptist Church in Buras, La. He and his wife, Gayle, have two children: Charles and Ginger.

1957

C. Pratt Rather, Jr., vice president of

Faces in The News



Sirmon



Jackson

Jeff M. Sirmon '58 has been named deputy regional forester for the Intermountain Region of the U. S. Forest Service, headquartered in Ogden, Utah. He was previously Northern Region regional engineer. He and his wife have three children: Jeff, Jr. 13, Valerie 8, and Janet 5.

Robert L. Jackson '58 has been promoted to general sales manager for U. S. Brass, a manufacturer of plumbing supplies. He will have offices in Louisville, Ky. He and his wife, Anne, have two children.



PHARMACY HONORS—Honored at recent festivities for the School of Pharmacy were, first row left to right: Mrs. Lela I. Legare '32, first woman graduate of the four-year program in pharmacy; Rachel Hereford of Curley; Mike Bishop of Chattanooga; Anita Bearden of Gadsden; Robert D. Moore of Tuscaloosa; Ron Sherrill of Sheffield. Back row left to right: Larry Brown of Louisville, Ky.; Charles Holland

of Monroeville; Donna J. Muir of Birmingham; Thurmon E. Howard of Auburn; Catherine Herndon of Abbeville; Robert M. Hagler of Louisville; Lillian Josof of Birmingham; Betsy L. Greenwood of Pensacola, Fla.; Jan S. Caldwell of Aliceville; William G. Erwin of Decatur; Tom Ozborn of Florence; and Nancy Bryan of Cleveland, Tenn.

ALUMNALITIES—Continued

Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study at the University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine, has been commended by the Georgia House of Representatives for his "dedicated work in the field of veterinary medicine" and his "efforts to prevent the occurrence of Newcastle disease in Georgia." The commendation was the result of Dr. Hayes' participation in a USDA Newcastle Eradication Task Force. The exotic Newcastle Disease program has been termed the "largest emergency disease eradication program ever undertaken in the poultry disease field." The halting of this poultry disease in Southern California before it could spread through the rest of the country is estimated at saving the nation \$800 million per year. . . .

The Rev. **George A. Slaughter** recently finished three years at Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary in San Francisco and currently has a small church in Vancouver, B.C., Canada. He, his wife **Elizabeth** and 3 teenage sons and 7-year-old daughter are currently living in Laconner, Wash., until their immigration is approved. . . .

James R. Prince of Oneonta has been promoted to sales engineer I with Alabama Power Co. . . . **Milner M. Perry** has been promoted to division rural specialist with Alabama Power in Eufaula. . . .

Elizabeth Whitman Sudderth owns the Calico Teahouse on the grounds of Bullock Hall (Theodore Roosevelt's mother's home) in Roswell, Ga. . . .

Maj. John C. Flournoy, Headquarters Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service's H-1 aircrew standardization pilot at Scott AFB, Ill., has been transferred to U-Tapao AB, Thailand, where he is commander of Det. 12. His wife, **Charlene**, and children—**Jamie**, 15, **Jay**, 12, and **Jeffrey**, 8—will remain in the Scott area while Maj. Flournoy is in Thailand. . . .

Ralph E. LeMay, Jr., has been promoted to process engineer with International Paper's Mobile Mill. He has been with the company's research laboratory in Mobile. . . .

William H. McCorvey is with Stallings and McCorvey, Inc., general contractors, in Montgomery. . . . **James O. Moore** is product manager of industrial products with U.S. Gypsum Co. in Chicago. . . .

Warnie C. Kennington, Jr., is now president of the architectural firm, Kennington, Ltd., in Grenada, Miss. His wife, **Jacquelyn Walton '58** is associated with him as an interior designer and also has her own company, **Jacque-Lyn's Interiors**. The Kenningtons have two children: **Hallie Jeannette**, 15, and **Jacquelyn Leigh**, 11.

BORN: A daughter, **Emily Ann**, to Dr. and Mrs. **Harold E. Cannon (Ann Lynch '69)** of Birmingham on Feb. 18. Dr. Cannon is an orthopedic surgeon in Birmingham.

1960

Maj. Marx H. Branum is stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station in Beaufort, S.C. He recently participated in the testing and evaluation of the "Harrier" a vertical take-off and landing jet fighter.

MARRIED: **Twyla Mara Ellis** to **Thomas A. Walthall, IV**, on January 26. They live in Montgomery where Twyla is with Real Estate Financing and Tom is heating specialist with Alabama Power Co.

BORN: A daughter, **Karla Jane**, to Mr. and Mrs. **Joseph A. Oddo** of Huntsville on Nov. 28. She joined older brother and sister, **Anthony Joseph** and **Sally Lou Ann**.

1961

Hugh Ed Turner is overseas again. He joined CARE in mid-December after holding planning positions in Pensacola and is working with Benue Plateau state village water problems out of Jos, Nigeria. He would like to hear from AU alumni in that corner of the world and can be reached at P.O. Box 208, Jos. . . .

Frank J. Kenney has received a master's in aerospace engineering from the University of Tennessee Space Institute. He is a project engineer for ARO at the Arnold Engineering Development Center near Tullahoma, Tenn. He currently works with aerodynamic testing in the 16-foot supersonic and transonic wind tunnels of the Propulsion Wind Tunnel facility at Arnold. . . .

Anita Henson Gibbons is the first woman to win the Alabama Jaycee's Outstanding young educator award. She teaches social studies and science at Oneonta. She and her husband **Wayne**, also class of 1961 and a runner-up for the Outstanding Teacher honor last



OUTSTANDING PROFESSOR—The Student Engineering Council at Auburn has chosen Dr. J. Grady Cox, center, professor of industrial engineering and former dean of the School of Engineering, as "Outstanding Engineering

Professor" for the year. Dr. C.V. Doreswami, left, and Dr. Carl Lenzo, right, both faculty members of the School of Engineering at Tuskegee Institute received similar awards from their schools.

Auburn Alumnalities—Continued

year, have four children. She is active in civic work, chairing a record-setting March of Dimes Program in Blount County and conducting drug-abuse seminars. . . .

Maj. Robert W. Brown has graduated from the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Va. . . . **C. Ray Sanders** has been promoted to a supervisor of commercial lighting with Alabama Power's general office in Birmingham. . . . **Maj. James A. Bumgarner** is an electrical

engineer at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. . . . **Frank B. Lockridge, Jr.**, has been named Young Engineer of the Year by the Birmingham Engineering Council. He is an assistant vice president with Law Engineering Testing Co. . . .

Jerald F. Pruet is now chief of the Ballistic Missile Defense Center, Technical Support Department, with Western Electric. The Ballistic Missile Defense Center is a portion of the

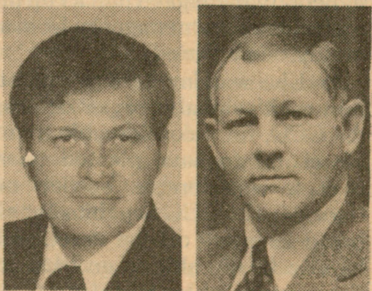
SAFEGUARD Defense System and is located inside Cheyenne Mountain, near Colorado Springs, Colo. He and his wife, **Beverly**, have four children: **Pamela**, 10; **Elizabeth**, 8; **Michael**, 7, and **Constance**, 3.

1962

Capt. Robert Mair is a mechanical

(Continued on page 18)

Faces in The News



Creel

Williams

Ron Creel '62, a newcomer to politics, is a candidate for state lieutenant governor. Vice president of the Mutual Savings Insurance Co., Creel was named "State Underwriter of the Year" in 1971 and elected president of the Alabama Association of Life Underwriters in 1972. He and his wife, **Mary Ann Hargett '62**, have two children: **Laura**, 6 and **Ron, Jr.**, 3. They live in Montgomery.

Jerry Williams, III, '61 is the director of Tennessee Life Insurance Company's newly created Alabama region, headquartered in Birmingham. He comes to the post from the Springfield Life Insurance Co. for which he was a sales manager in Louisville, Ky. He and his wife, **Janet Rickerson '61**, have one son, **Scott**.



DR. JOSEPH S. BOLAND, III,—associate professor of electrical engineering at Auburn, has received the Dow "Outstanding Young Faculty Award." Prof. Boland has initiated, organized, and directed several regional "Effective Teaching Institutes" with the American Society for Engineering Education for three years and will direct the national "Effective Teaching Institute" in New York this summer.



ALUMNI HEAD ENTOMOLOGY SOCIETY—The Southeastern Branch of the Entomological Society of America met recently in Memphis to elect new officers. The president-elect (left) is Dr. Don T. Canerday '61, head of the

Department of Entomology and Fisheries at the University of Georgia; and the president is Dr. S.B. Hays '53, head of the Department of Entomology and Economic Zoology at Clemson University.

Drinking Coffee In The Grille With “Gentle, Crusty” Dr. Reagan

By Bob Sanders '52



POLITICS, RELIGION, AND COFFEE—After a hard day in the classroom, History Professor Dr. Hugh Reagan (second from right) relaxes at The Auburn Grille with old

friends: James Gilbert '52, (far left) head of the Auburn water works; Bob Sanders '52 (second from left), local radio personality and columnist; and J.M. Pruet.



PAST PRESIDENTS HONORED—In celebrating its 50th anniversary, the Alabama Academy of Science presented certificates of distinguished service to past presidents from Auburn University. The immediate past president, Dr. Robert T. Gudauskas (seated left) professor of botany and microbiology, presents certificates to Mrs. C.A. Basore '14, whose late husband was president in 1949-50, and to Dr.

Fred Allison, professor emeritus of physics, who served in 1929-30. Other past presidents include (standing, from left) Dr. Howard Carr '36, professor of physics, 1957-58; Dr. Roger W. Allen '18, former professor of chemistry, 1937-38; Prof. Wilbur B. DeVall, head of the department of forestry, 1969-70; and Dr. H. Ellsworth Steele, associate dean of the School of Business, 1967-68.

Most any afternoon, around 3:30 or four, a tall (six' five"), white-haired man carrying a brief case goes into the Grille in downtown Auburn to drink coffee and palaver with the local denizens gathered around the table there.

He is Dr. Hugh Reagan of the Auburn History Department. The editor of this worthy sheet suggested, rather forcefully as a matter of fact (she threatened to cut off my subscription if I didn't), that I write up a little piece about him, since the paper has been running articles about other members of the History Department. She thought that since I am quite often a member of the group around the coffee table I might be able to approach him better than most people.

I tried to explain that he is not as fierce as he looks, that beneath that crusty exterior beats a gentle heart, an easily bruised one, even, and that she or Thom Botsford or Jerry Roden or somebody, somebody who is a real writer, not just a chronicler of trivia and nonsense, ought to be assigned the task. But she would not be moved. So what is a mere man to do?

Hugh Reagan. He was born in Newton County, Georgia, on a farm. He assures me that he is quite familiar with the feel of hoes and plow handles. He knows all about slopping and milking and bringing in stovewood and all the other chores and jobs associated with farm living.

He went to school through junior high to a county consolidated school, then to Emory Academy at Oxford. He finished high school there, and started to Emory's junior college that fall. But that was the not-so-golden year of 1932, right in the middle of the Great Depression, and the money, always scarce, ran out completely.

For the next six years a very typical Depression saga was acted out. He worked in textile mills or anywhere else he could get a job. He remembers hitch-hiking through his future home in 1933. He says there was a big frame house where the College Arco Station stands now, at the corner of College and Glenn, and that somebody there gave him a cup of coffee. It's a warm memory from a mostly bleak period.

And he was involved in one of Roosevelt's alphabet organizations, the CCC, for a considerable time. He claims to have planted trees over a considerable portion of Georgia. The CCC kept him out of bread lines and off the street, and he was finally able to go back to Emory and get his first degree.

His education was interrupted again, this time by Hitler and Tojo and that crowd, and Uncle Sam said we sorely needed some people to defend the Galapagos Islands, and would Hugh mind going out there and taking care of the situation; and he said, well, since they put it so sweetly, he guessed not. So he spent three years as a member of the Army Air Corps, mostly observing the weird bird and animal life — the lizards and turtles and goats (who got their water from cactus since there was no fresh water on that particular island; it had to be hauled in from another island 80 miles away) and sea lions and B-24s. He also spent some time in the Canal Zone, especially on weekend passes, where he furthered his

education considerably, but we won't go into that here.

After saving the Panama Canal from invasion he went back to good old Emory again, this time for his master's degree. He taught in a couple of high schools for two years, teaching social sciences — history and “whatever else nobody else would teach.”

To the University of Texas he went for his doctorate, and that's where he came under the influence of a man he obviously admires, Dr. Walter Prescott Webb. Reagan calls him “one of America's greatest historians.” He says he absorbed much of Webb's philosophy about establishing communications with students, in getting them involved in the study of history, rather than simply pouring it over them and hoping some of it would soak in.

I asked him about the current mood of students, as compared to the moods of the Forties, Fifties and Sixties. Reagan, who first came to Auburn in 1948, said the pendulum had swung back. We discussed the “apathetic 50s,” when the attitude was “Let me get my degree and get a job with a good pension and don't bug me about politics and stuff like that.”

“Why don't you go home if you don't want to learn anything?”

Then, he said, in the 60s, when all the activist, rebellious fires sprang up at campuses all over the country (not as much at Auburn as at other places), he could feel the antagonism and hostility, the questioning of old accepted attitudes, in his classes, particularly among graduate students.

Now, he says, it's hard to stir up an argument; so, remembering Dr. Webb, he'll sometimes drop a little bomb to wake everybody up. Like: He wants his students to read more so he's always dropping the name of an interesting book and when they don't take the bait he is apt to ask: “What are you doing in college anyway? Why don't you go home if you don't want to learn anything?” And he'll comment on local events like the new fad, streaking. “When a girl tries that,” he said recently, “she'll have to wear a bra to keep abreast of the times.”

One of his students, in a Modern America course, concerning itself with the period around the 30's said she enjoyed the course, but that nearly all he talked about was Roosevelt.

Even though I realized that if you took out Roosevelt there wouldn't be any 30's, I kidded him a little bit about that, knowing as I do, of his utter worship of FDR. “What would you say,” I asked, “if I said Franklin D. Roosevelt was a sorry SOB.”

That, as I imagined it would, brought forth an outburst that I won't repeat here. I can report that the grass and shrubbery around his comfortable but modest (by full professor standards in Auburn) home were withered and scorched

(Continued on page 19)

Oxford Grad Casts International Perspective on History

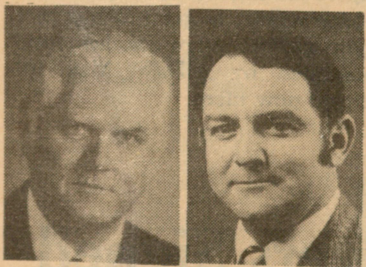
According to widely-traveled Oxford history graduate Robin Fabel, the American media's coverage of international news is too often superficial, focusing solely on "war or strikes or oil boycotts" and neglecting to report, among other things, "the differences in national goals and the changes in the world power balance." An understanding of modern international affairs, he says, requires some knowledge of world cultures, politics, and religions. "So my undergraduate contemporary history course attempts to acquaint students with the forces behind a number of current world events so that they can evaluate news—even superficially reported news—more intelligently in the future."

"Auburn students, even those who are not history majors, show a great interest in, almost a passion for, contemporary history," Mr. Fabel observes. "And they are not at all neo-isolationist. They want to know what is happening in other countries, not just in times of crisis; they are interested in the differences in handling national problems. Of course, the present condition of America makes them more than usually aware that what happens elsewhere in the world does matter very much to the United States."

Mr. Fabel's approach to contemporary history may initially startle the lazy student who thought he registered for "current events" with assigned readings in *Time* magazine. "It's a hard course with a good deal of required reading in the latest studies on international affairs," Mr. Fabel says. Nevertheless, students "pack" his course whenever it is offered—"I usually can't handle more than seventy"—and they don't seem to mind working hard for the three hours credit.

To keep the course up-to-date, Mr. Fabel works hard, too. "The content always varies, depending on what is happening in the world. Last quarter, for instance, we left out Vietnam since other areas are attracting so much attention. One's lecture notes require constant revision, and new textbooks must be selected frequently. I have only recently found a suitable text on the Middle East, one which isn't too biased on either side. All of this is very time consuming."

Faces in The News



Poole

Quinlivan

Herschel B. Poole '55 is manager of Rust Engineering's metals and rubber industries sales, marketing department in Birmingham. Prior to his promotion, he was with the sales department where he was responsible for business development of several major metallurgical, chemical, and tire plant projects.

James R. Quinlivan, III, '54 is manager of Rust Engineering's pulp and paper sales, marketing department. With Rust in Birmingham since 1966, Mr. Quinlivan has been a design engineer, staff engineer, project engineer, and lead project engineer. He and his wife, Elizabeth, have two daughters.

Mr. Fabel, a native of England, has lived on five different continents—Asia, Australia, Africa, Europe, and North America—an experience which occasionally enables him to cast more than a bookish perspective on some trou-

degrees there. "I taught for a number of years in England and then decided to look for a position in the U.S. The school employing me in Arkansas was small, but I liked it." Shortly before he left this liberal arts college, the State of Arkansas gave him a certificate, signed by Winthrop Rockefeller, then Governor, appointing him an "Arkansas traveler."

In the South, "People accept you, welcome you, and don't seem to think—because of your accent or whatever—that you're an oddball"

ble spot his class is studying. "My father was a soldier which is why our family traveled so much. Those were the days when the British Empire covered twenty five per cent of the globe's land area. I was strongly tempted at one time to make the military my career."

In fact, before entering Oxford, he served two years in the British Army, spending a year in the Suez Canal Zone and some time in Cyprus. "The island was a fascinating place to me since I had such an interest in history. Cyprus has layers of civilization superimposed on each other—Egyptian, Greek, Roman, followed by Gothic cathedrals, Crusader castles, Turkish mosques, Venetian forts. It's a feast for the historian."

Mr. Fabel went to Oxford on a history scholarship and received both his bachelor's and master's

"I'm convinced that the South was the best place for us to come. People accept you, welcome you, and don't seem to think—because of your accent or whatever—that you're an oddball or a curiosity. We've been in Auburn since 1969 and like it here very much."

Soon, Mr. Fabel should affix to his name a "Dr." earned, in part, from the Auburn University Department of History. He has twice returned to England since his arrival in Auburn to conduct dissertation research into the life (which he is writing) of George Johnstone, a Commodore in the Royal Navy during the American Revolution. "Johnstone was also a governor of British West Florida," he points out, "an area which included in the eighteenth century much of what is now modern Alabama."

Other than contemporary



Picture by R. C. Dennis

Robin Fabel

history, Mr. Fabel teaches American and world history courses. Of the difficulties involved in the latter, he comments: "When the instructor has to traverse such an enormous time-span—the world from the time it was a whirling fire-ball through Watergate—it is hard to avoid slipping into generalizations which are not very accurate and, to the student, not very interesting. I try to counteract that tendency through the use of

significant historical anecdote and by eliminating what is of minor significance."

But contemporary history is his favorite. He hopes the department will eventually expand it to a five-hour course, a fairer credit, considering the student work load, than the present three hours. "In short, I find this course very satisfying to teach because I know that I am fulfilling a widely felt intellectual need," he concludes.

Dr. Reagan Plays Reactionary in Barber Chair

(Continued from page 18)

by his reply. "He didn't try to *stack* the court," he said, in response to a question, "he tried to *improve* it."

He's also quite a fan of Harry Truman, and of Truman's political ancestor Andrew Jackson, who also had his hangups with the Supreme Court.

In a History Department pretty sharply divided between self-proclaimed liberals and conservatives, Reagan is usually considered a conservative; and in many ways he is. He dresses conservatively, he and his wife are not big party givers, he still wears his hair short, and he can give a good imitation of not just a conservative but a flaming reactionary. I've seen him in a barber chair amusing himself by carrying on a conversation with the people there, playing a part—with a perfectly straight face, unless you noticed the twinkle in his eyes—that would have done justice to a Grand Imperial Wizard

He also thinks university people should involve themselves more in local city politics, since, after all, Auburn University employees and students make up a very large percentage of Auburn's population. This after a traumatic term on Auburn's City Council himself.

As it happened, his four years in office were probably the most turbulent of any four-year stretch in Auburn's history. There was much bitterness abounding as the council voted in an occupational tax; and during that period a very divisive crisis arose concerning the Police Department.

He was obviously hurt by the harsh words flung about in every direction, and by the fact that, even though he was one of the minority that voted against the very unpopular—particularly among college people—occupational tax, he was swept out of office along with all the other incumbents on the council at the next election.

His major fields in history are

He shares with Department Head McMillan the distinction of being the oldest, in terms of tenure, person in the History Department.

Big Jim Folsom was governor when Reagan first came to Auburn. He says he was mistaken for Big Jim once. Says he was in a restroom in Montgomery when a fellow came in from behind and because of Reagan's height (and his hair was brown then) thought he was Folsom. "How ya doin' Jim, you old devil," the man said, slapping him on the back. Reagan says the

man sobered up almost completely when he turned around.

"You were teaching here when I was in school," I said, "but, somehow, I managed to miss all of your classes."

"Too bad," he said. "If I could have gotten to you in time you might have amounted to something."

And then he got to ranting against Puritanism, which he despises, and although I generally agree with his feelings on the subject, I'd heard it before, so I sneaked out . . .

Golf In Antarctica

Fore! Hardly the sort of cry you would expect to come echoing across the frozen plains of Antarctica; especially if the shot had been teed up at the Peachtree City Golf Club in Atlanta, Georgia. What is probably the world's longest hole-in-one, made with an official Auburn Alumni Association golf ball with the Auburn Tiger insignia on it, was recently completed when Art Elder, a construction worker for the United States Antarctic Research Program, (USARP), dropped the ball into the icy cup at the South Pole.

Mr. Elder received the Auburn Tiger golf ball from C.A. Strickland, head of an accounting firm in Payson, Arizona, in November of 1973 just before departing for Antarctica. Earlier Mr. Strickland had been visiting his sister, who lives near a fairway in

Atlanta, when the golf ball bounced on her patio and he retrieved it. The ball never touched the ground again until it reached the South Pole. After retrieving it, Mr. Strickland carried it home where it rested in Strickland's house for approximately a year and a half. The ball was then bounced inside Mr. Strickland's home to his friend Mr. Elder who carried it to the South Pole and completed the unbelievable "shot."

Mr. Elder had some other golf balls with him while in Antarctica one of which disintegrated due to the extremely low temperatures. The Auburn ball held up through the adverse weather conditions and is now in the possession of Lee R. Hayley, director of athletics at Auburn, where it will soon be appropriately displayed with other Auburn trophies.

Dr. Reagan is usually considered a conservative . . . yet in politics, he is an Rooseveltian a liberal as ever breathed . . .

of the Klan or a Citizens Council head.

Yet in politics, he is as Rooseveltian a liberal as ever breathed. I told him how a picture of FDR used to hang on Granpa's wall. He said one was on his father's wall, too.

Modern America and The American West, and as any of his students can tell you, he can get plumb carried away when he gets to talking about Wild Bill Hickok or, a particular favorite, Sam Houston.

'Quarterbacks Running Fine, Offensive Line Explosive'—Jordan

By Buddy Davidson '64
AU Sports Publicist

Auburn's new offense, the Veer-T, and, "who is gonna be the quarterback?" seem to be foremost in the minds of Auburn fans, but Head Coach Ralph Jordan is just as concerned over the defense

and the kicking game. "We seem to be adjusting to the veer offense real well," says Jordan as his team goes into its final week of spring practice. "As we thought, the quarterbacks have picked it up real well and they have shown us some fine running ability. We have stayed to the basics with the veer and haven't put in many fancy wrinkles, but we'll have them next fall.

"Our offensive line looks real explosive at times, and we have moved the ball consistently in the scrimmages. Our big problem offensively has been injuries. We lost several running backs for quite a while, but others like Rick Neel, Harry Ward, Kenny Burks, and Mike Henley have shown us they can get it in the end zone," Jordan adds.

"We are going to throw more this season and our wide receivers have made some fine catches. The veer offense is fine for the passing game and we think we have the personnel to move the ball and score more than we did last year."

In every scrimmage Jordan has

used all of the quarterbacks. Chris Vacarella and Phil Gargis alternate with the first and second units every series of downs. Jordan also uses quarterbacks Clyde Baumgartner and Glen Ward with the top two units in every scrimmage.

Senior quarterback Randy Walls, who guided the Tigers to 10-1 success in 1972, injured a thumb the second week and was moved to safety, where he has shown a fine knack for being around the football.

Defensively, injuries really hit the linebackers early. Carl Hubbard, the apparent starter at strong linebacker, injured a shoulder the second day and required surgery. No. 2 strong linebacker Johnny Sumner then sprained an arch and missed three weeks.

Rover linebacker Mike Flynn missed over two weeks as he was still recovering from post-season knee surgery. Sophomores Lee Hanson, Danny Maze, Ricky

Sanders, Doyle Baker and Tony Long have gotten a lot of work at linebacker.

Jordan moved Bill Evans, who started six games and earned All-Freshman-Varsity honors last season at offensive guard, to defensive tackle, and he quickly worked his way to the first unit.

However, he did miss some work due to a head injury, but should be at full speed when fall practice starts.

Three seniors return to the secondary, and all three started a majority of the 1973 games. Mike Fuller at safety was second in the nation in

punt returns last year and is having a fine spring.

Bruce Evans and Jim McKinney are running with the first unit at sidebacks. Sophomore Danny Arnold has made rapid progress at sideback, and secondary coach Sam Mitchell has been impressed with the work of Lance Hill, a walk-on from Berry High in Birmingham.

Baumgartner was leading the group of punters when he injured an ankle and missed more than a week. With Baumgartner out, Vacarella, specialist Steve Trucks,

and split end Jeff Gilligan did most of the punting.

Walk-on specialist Greg Gillis of T.R. Miller High in Brewton, Ala., has shown a strong leg and is pushing Chris Wilson for the kickoff and PAT-FG duties.

Overall, Coach Jordan has been well pleased with the enthusiasm of his squad. "We've made a lot of progress from the first day. In fact, we've made as much progress as I can remember in three weeks. However, we had, and still have, so far to go that it is going to take a tremendous amount of work to get back where we want to be."

And Forward To Spring—

Looking Back Over Winter Sports

By Larry Gierer, Sports Editor, *The Plainsman*
(Reprinted from *The Auburn Plainsman*)

Well, the winter sports season is over and looking back, it was quite a successful one. The Auburn wrestlers under new coach Virgil Milliron had everyone worried when they lost several dual matches during the regular season, including two to Florida and two more to Tennessee. After all, Auburn never lost dual matches. But everything turned out for the best when the Tigers, healthy for the first time during the year, swept to their third SEC title. The best part about the season is that Auburn has many of these young grapplers coming back next year.

Swimming a surprising third place

In swimming Coach Eddie Reese just seems to keep pulling off the unbelievable. Last year he took an Auburn swimming team that had never known anything but the cellar and won "coach of the year" honors by taking them to a fourth place conference finish. This winter Reese took a young team consisting of six sophomores and four freshman and led them to a surprising third place conference finish and a more amazing 16th place finish in the nation. All ten swimmers who qualified for the NCAA meet return, and Reese is expecting possibly his finest recruiting year. Swimming may still be far behind Tennessee but watch out in future years.

Coach Bob Davis brought a new style of basketball to the Plains and the fans liked what they saw. The Tigers went 10-16, but at the end of the season I felt they could have played with anyone in the conference.

The Tigers, although having a losing season and barely escaping the conference cellar, did pull off major upsets of Virginia, Kentucky, and Ole Miss. The Tigers also had freshman Eddie Johnson, the leading scorer in the conference; and freshman Pepto Bolden, the leading conference rebounder.

The Tigers return many other stars including Gary Redding and Bob Bond. Add those with the new recruits and things are looking mighty fine.

The track team finished a disappointing seventh in the conference but did produce a NCAA and World Champion in sprinter Clifford Outlin. The Tigers were

hindered by injuries, however, but now appear to be ready for a better outdoor season.

Besides Outlin, the Tigers have sophomore Brett Dull who should be one of the nations top discus throwers this year. Dull won the SEC championship as a freshman.

Frank Ogles, who captured the mile run in the SEC meet this winter, hopes to improve on his time and win the outdoors event as well.

Auburn's fine hurdler, Jim Carson, set a school record of 7.2 for the 60 hurdles and hopes to get the outdoor record. Captain Jerry Wooden should score consistently in the triple jump and the long jump.

Coach Anthony Dragoin has one of the best golf crews that he's had in years, and fortunately, like most of Auburn's athletics, the future is bright because they are all young.

With golfers the caliber of Buddy Gardner, John Coker, John Howeter, and Bob Dumas I see the Tigers as possibly being the surprise team of the conference this spring.

The tennis team of Luther Young also is a young and a talented one. With aggressive performers like Drew Evert and Jay Pease they should be very competitive.

The Tiger baseball team, with only two seniors on the squad, looks like a strong contender for the SEC title. Coach Paul Nix, who has produced nothing but winners for Auburn despite some tough schedules, does need to find some pitching to make this team a



Coach Nix

success. He may have to go with his youngsters Joe Beckwith and Davis May to find the consistency he needs.

The Tiger baseballers are still one of the most exciting teams in the conference and will literally steal the game away from many opponents. The Tigers have plenty of speed and it shows in the field as well as on the bases.

Main attraction:

A-Day

The main attraction of course in the spring is not a spring sport at all but football and spring training, which opened on April 15. The Tigers coming from a mediocre 6-6 season will try to get it all together again with some new coaches, and I guarantee by A-Day (May 18) several new faces.

Basketball—

Four Top Players Signed

Four outstanding prep basketball players have accepted grant-in-aids with Auburn. Athletic Director Lee Hayley recently announced the signing of Stan Pietkiewicz of Winter Park, Fla.; Myles Patrick of Macon, Ga.; Mike Mitchell of Atlanta; and Wayne Bracy of Birmingham.

Pietkiewicz, named central Florida's outstanding player, led Winter Park High to a 51-8 record his last two years which included two trips to the Florida state tournament. He was picked as one of the top 100 high school players in the nation in one pre-season poll. Patrick was recently selected as

one of the top 30 high school players in the nation by *Parade Magazine*. He led Macon's Southwest High School to a 74-8 record during his three-year career there.

Mitchell has made every prep All-America team in the nation. He was rated by Atlanta newspapers as the number one player in Georgia, a state that had six players make prep All-America teams.

Bracy averaged 22 points and nine assists a game this past season. The only high school All-American listed from Alabama this year, he was picked 4A Player of the Year in all of the polls released so far.

Wrestling—

Downey Twins Signed

Auburn's wrestling program should remain in top condition with the recent signing of the Downey twins, Troy and Ray, from Mountain Brook High School in Birmingham. Following in their father's wrestling shoes, the twins will don Auburn grappler uniforms next winter. Their father, Raymond Davis Downey '55, won four Southeastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championships at 130 and 137-pound weight classes.

Ray Downey has twice been state champion in the 126 and 132 pound classifications. He was voted the meet's outstanding wrestler this past season. Earlier he took championship honors in the Northeast Alabama Invitation at

Gadsden, the Christmas Invitation in New Orleans, and the Berry Invitation in Birmingham. He was selected the most outstanding wrestler in the Northeast Alabama Invitation meet and tied his brother as the most outstanding in the Christmas Invitation.

Troy also took top honors in his 126-pound weight class in the Gadsden, New Orleans, and Berry matches. He received recognition as the wrestler executing the most pins in the Northeast Alabama meet and took the state title this winter in his weight class.

The Downeys have another wrestling kinsman in Samuel Richard Downey '56, who wrestled for Auburn, winning SEIWA titles at 177-, 167-, and 157-pound classes.

AUBURN FOOTBALL SIGNEES FOR 1973-74

NAME	HGT.	WGT.	HOMETOWN	HIGH SCHOOL
LINEMEN:				
Rodney Burroughs	6-2	255	Loxley	Robertsdale
Bob Butler	6-4	210	Atlanta, Ga.	Lakeside
Craig Fleming	6-4	206	Atlanta, Ga.	Henderson
Tommy Hicks	6-3	205	Montgomery	Jeff Davis
Chuck Jones	6-2	210	Lake Wales, Fla.	Lake Wales
Pat LaRock	5-11	210	Birmingham	John Carroll
Reese McCall	6-6	215	Bessemer	Jess Lanier
Tom Nettleman	6-1	190	Birmingham	Huffman
Tom Raney	6-1	195	Atlanta, Ga.	Riverwood
Joe Shaw	6-5	212	Birmingham	Banks
John Smith	6-3	234	Florence	Coffee
Larry Stuckey	6-5	240	Century, Fla.	Century
Marvin Trott	6-3	225	Montgomery	Jeff Davis
Forrest Yerby	6-1	235	Bay Minette	Baldwin County
BACKS:				
Bob Bradley	6-1	190	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	Aquinas
Jimmy Brock	6-1	195	Auburn	Auburn
Scott Cox	6-1	170	Huntsville	Huntsville
Willie Davis	6-4	220	Gadsden	Glencoe
Frank Digesu	5-10	175	Huntsville	Grisson
Bob Fleming	5-11	195	Mobile	Murphy
Rick Freeman	5-11	185	Auburn	Auburn
Terry Fuller	5-9	160	Mobile	Shaw
Rusty Knight	6-0	205	Atlanta	Avondale
Johnny Lowry	5-11	175	Oneonta	Oneonta
Ray Powell	6-2	180	Homewood	Homewood
Kim Sellers	6-2	212	Montgomery	R.E. Lee

Billy Hitchcock '38 talks about Aaron, minor leagues

By Thom Botsford '73 and Jimmy Weldon '74

Just before the sap starts rising in the spring, Billy Hitchcock '38 gets the baseball fever. This is not to say he doesn't talk with baseball colleagues all winter long or keep up with the national pastime through bundles of trade publications—just that spring is special: The major leagues move north from their warm pre-season training grounds, the little leagues organize, the sports pages run fresh baseball copy full of speculation on the summer ahead.

Anyone could understand. For all but six or seven springtimes out of the last thirty-four, Billy Hitchcock has played, coached, managed, or promoted professional baseball. There's no telling how many bubble gum cards they've made of him: with the Detroit Tigers or the Philadelphia Athletics in the Fifties, maybe, or as manager of the Baltimore Orioles or the Atlanta Braves in the Sixties, certainly. Not long ago, he was on television again—out of uniform this time—as president of the Southern League, promoting minor league baseball in Columbus, Savannah, Montgomery, and other area cities.

Columbus, Ga.,

now a

"baseball town"

Relaxing on the patio of his Opelika home, he talked with us recently about his present responsibilities: "Years ago, minor league baseball was flourishing, feeding the major leagues. We had 57 leagues. Now we're down to 18. So many people say that minor league baseball is dead. But that's not so at all. The people running minor league baseball are dead. Take Columbus, Ga., for example. It was a dead baseball town up until three years ago, when the Southern League realized that it had to compete for people's leisure time.

"Now, we believe that once a person is a baseball fan, he'll always be a baseball fan. He may not go to the ball park; he may have other things to do. But we're motivating our fans to come back to the parks and enjoy the games. It's working pretty well, too. Columbus drew almost 100,000 people last year. In Savannah, it's the same way."

Mr. Hitchcock often responds to charges that baseball, in popularity, now takes second place to football. He reminded us that "attendance at baseball games last year was the greatest ever. We see so much football on TV. It makes us think that everybody is a football fan. But when you pick up the paper and see that only 10,000 or 12,000 people were at a baseball game, you have to remember that we play almost every day, not just once a week. Football may draw 60,000 to 70,000 a week, but baseball attracts a lot more than that if you add up a week's attendance."

The Southern League's promotional efforts aim at "appealing to everybody—the young, the old, the middle-aged, the men, the ladies—everybody," Mr. Hitchcock emphasizes. "This is the great American sport. When you look at it from a money standpoint, baseball is the least expensive evening's entertainment you can get. What do you pay for a movie? Three dollars, at least. A good seat at one of our parks is \$1.50. Hot dogs, peanuts, cokes are a quarter each. We've cleaned up our restrooms and made our concessions stands bright, fresh, and cheery. We play music between innings. At Columbus, they've got those crazy cowboys who come out in the fifth inning and shoot each other. It's silly, but people enjoy it. At one time, you could just hang out the sign—'baseball tonight'—and people would come. Now we have to compete."

But that's no problem for Mr. Hitchcock. Anyone who has played or managed professional baseball for more than a few years is a special sort of competitor: "When a pitcher gets to that mound, he's on his own. His ability to pitch comes to the front. It's the same way with a hitter. Nobody's going to help him. He must be mentally and physically prepared. That's why some make it and some don't."

"But in football, for instance, here's a big defensive tackle—well, maybe he sluffs off on this play, you know, but the big defensive end picks him up or a linebacker picks him up. In baseball, however, that short stop—if he bungles a ground ball—everybody in the world sees it. It's right there—plain, obvious."

Hank Aaron

"makes a
tough play
look easy"

As a coach and manager, Mr. Hitchcock has worked with some of the greatest players in the history of baseball. Concerning Atlanta's Hank Aaron, who just recently broke Babe Ruth's home run record, the former Braves manager commented: "He's a very easy going fellow—quiet, just goes about his business. He's a real pro. But a lot of people think Hank is loafing, you know, he's such a relaxed ball player, such a different kind of ball player than Willie Mays. Mays goes through all those gyrations, is jittery, herky-jerky, spectacular, flashy. But not Aaron. He makes a tough play look easy; many outfielders make an easy play look tough. Most important, Hank's got a lot of pride."

Mr. Hitchcock was in the majors when Jackie Robinson broke the baseball racial barrier. "The

change went very smoothly, worked very well," he told us. "Later, as a manager, I never had any race problems. But I've seen situations where the black fellow would think 'I'm black, I want you to know I'm black,' rather than saying 'I'm on the same team with you and we're wearing the same uniform, so let's go play.'"

He believes, however, that Aaron had a legitimate complaint about "racist" fan mail:

"There are a lot of rednecks in this country. They are just anti. In a lot of cases, they are old timers who thought the Babe Ruth record would never be broken. So there is resentment to some degree on that. Secondly, some of them can't accept the fact that Ruth's record was being broken by a Negro."

Two third basemen—Baltimore's Brooks Robinson and Atlanta's Eddie Matthews (now manager)—are among the ballplayers Mr. Hitchcock most admires. "Brooks is a true All-American. He has a lot of pride in his performance. He's very intelligent and he's a gentleman, a good family man. And, you know, for all his accomplishment, there's nothing artificial or put on about him."

The not-so-famous Matthews "was on the downhill" when Mr. Hitchcock took over in Atlanta, but the first thing he did as manager was to put Matthews back on third base. "Eddie was the kind of guy who would give you nine tough innings. He was a great help to a manager. If, as the team captain, he saw somebody loafing, he would say: 'you're foolin' around with my money so let's go, let's hustle, let's bear down, let's win a ball game.' He would save a manager from having to do that, save it from becoming an issue between the manager and the ballplayer."

Mr. Hitchcock's work with two other ballplayers illustrates well the kind of problems coaches and managers must solve with their players. Detroit's Al Kaline led the

American League in hitting in 1955; but in 1953 when he signed with the club, he was a "skinny-armed, skinny-legged, skinny-necked fellow weighing 155 pounds, who couldn't get the ball out of the batting cage." Mr. Hitchcock "used to go to the ballpark and throw batting practice to Kaline. He would hit and hit, getting stronger as he practiced. By 1955, when I was coach, he was really hot."

On the other hand, Baltimore's "Boog" Powell "was a tremendous fellow, weighing about 245 pounds. Well, we really didn't know what to do about it, any of us. Everyone was weight conscious, trying to get him down to 225. So we put Boog out in left field on the end of fungo and would run him and run him and run him. Well, to make a long story short, we made a left fielder out of him, and it just turned out that Boog Powell was supposed to weigh 245 pounds. Once we forgot about worrying too much about his weight, Boog became a good ballplayer."

The Hitchcock

house. . .

a miniature

baseball museum

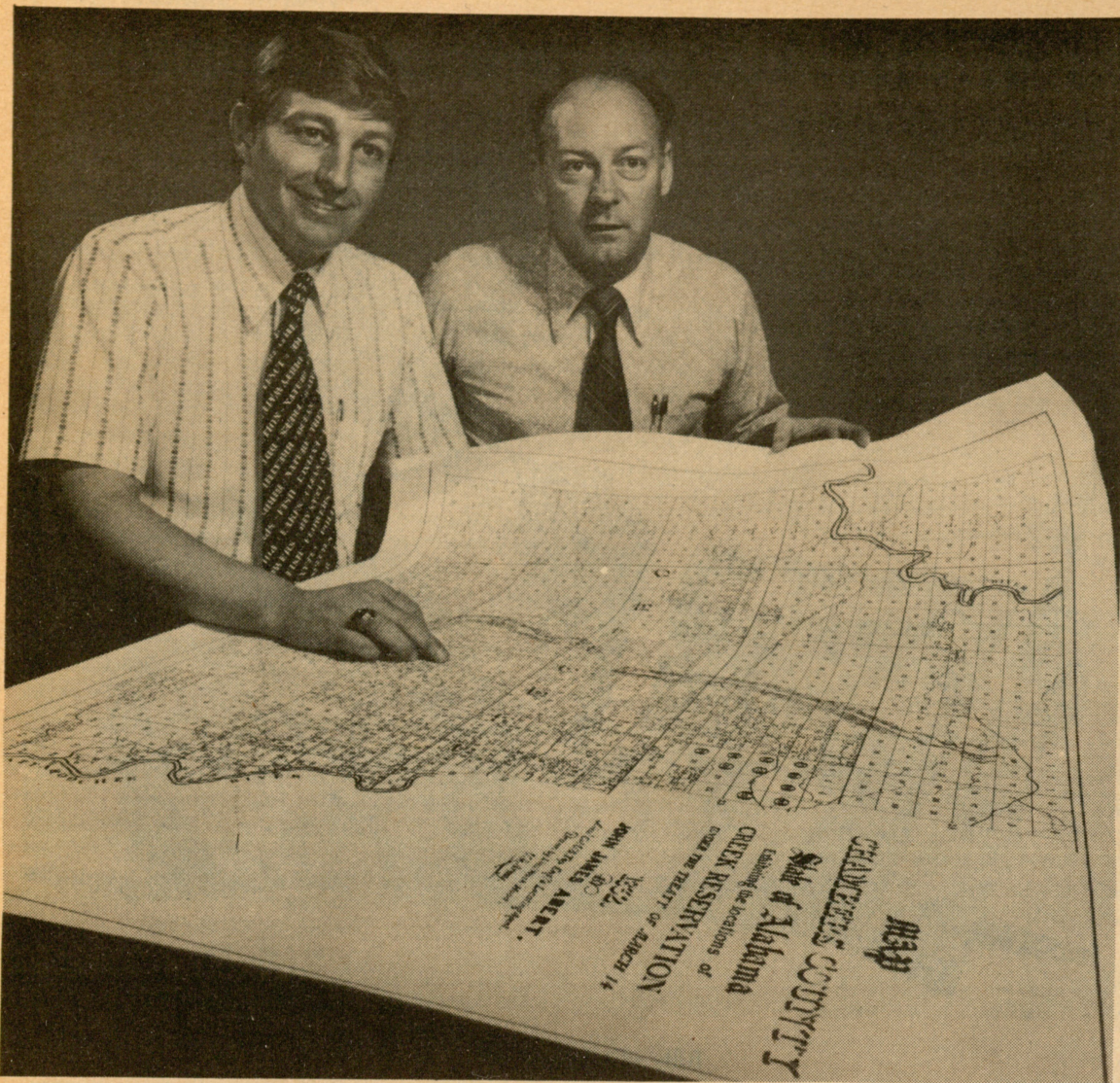
Mr. Hitchcock's house is something of a miniature baseball museum. Bats line the stairwell, autographed photographs and balls fill the basement walls, a metal figurine of a slugger stands atop of the mailbox. In seasons past, home town friends and "Auburn people" have often had to wait until the World Series was over before they could truly visit "Billy." But now, with the Southern League headquartered in Opelika, they can sometimes catch him after hours around home plate, at the height of the season, talking about all sports but especially—baseball.



Billy Hitchcock '38



Photos by John Hitchcock



INDIAN MAP—Dr. David Hall '58 (right) and H. Ray Black '71—have redrawn a rare 1832 map of Chambers County, Ala., Creek Indian Reservations. They copied "the laborious hand drawing technique" of the artists from the original map which came to light under the administration of Chambers Probate Judge O.D. Alsobrook '43. The map lists each Indian who was "head of household" and gives the location of the section of lands reserved for him under the terms

of the Creek Indian treaty of 1832. Dr. Hall, an associate professor of textile engineering, and Mr. Black, an engineer with Jones, Inc., in Opelika, hope to pay their expenses by selling copies of the reproduction—full size for \$25, half size for \$10. Order from Dr. Hall, 1327 Loftin Dr., Auburn; and enclose \$.50 extra for mailing. The map includes much of what is present-day Lee County, coming close to the "bottle" about five miles outside Auburn.

In Memoriam — '04 - '60

Frank Gordon Bell '04 of Birmingham died March 13. He had lived in Birmingham most of his life where he had worked as a chemist and been in the lumber business until his retirement. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Mary Persinger Bell; a son, Frank Gordon Bell, Jr., of Birmingham; two daughters, Mrs. Martelia Swagler of Birmingham and Mrs. Mary Eleanor Yancey of Richmond, Va.; and a sister, Mrs. John R. Bishop of Atlanta.

Devotie Glover Ewing '05 of Birmingham died in April, 1972. Survivors include a daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing Boyd of Birmingham.

William L. Lamar '11 died in Walterboro, S.C., on Feb. 16. He had operated a drugstore in Ablemarle, N.C., from 1930-1950 and in 1950 moved to Denton, S.C., where he operated the Denton Drug Store until his retirement in 1971. Survivors include four sons: William M. Lamar '38 of Dothan; Sam Lamar of Tallahassee, Fla.; John of Walterboro, S.C.; and James T. Lamar of Madison, Va.; two daughters, Mrs. Mary Bylander of Richardson, Tex., and Mrs. Lina Belle Parker of Decatur, Ga.; and 19 grandchildren including Emery William Lamar '70.

Dr. George Washington Lewallen '11 of St. Petersburg, Fla., died Dec. 14, 1971, according to information recently received in the alumni office.

Percy Lee Jones '14 of Kailua Kona,

Hawaii, died Sept. 1, 1973, of cancer.

James Wallace Whatley '17 of Opelika—born two years before the turn of the century and one of an increasingly rare company—saw us through our four last wars and was engaged as a captain and major in two of them, World War II and the Korean War. A man of broad experience, he was respected by his peers in the military as well as by his many friends and kinsmen in Lee County. With remarkable achievement he graduated from Auburn in electrical engineering when he was eighteen. Mr. Whatley came from one of the oldest and most populous families in Lee County. He is survived by his wife Virginia, his son Wallace, Jr., '67, and two grandchildren.—by Oxford Stroud '49.

Leon Gottlieb '22 of Columbus, Ga., died Feb. 25. He was a vice president of Wright Contracting Co. and a member of the Board of Directors of National Asphalt Paving Association. He was named Distinguished Auburn Engineer by the Auburn Alumni Engineering Council in 1970. Earlier he established the Gottlieb Professorship in civil engineering at Auburn. Survivors include two sisters, Mrs. Harry Leof and Mrs. Dora Rosenthal; a brother, Bill Gottlieb, all of Athens, Ga.; two nieces and two nephews.

Jack R. Hornady '22, former sales executive for King Features Syndicate and later head of a Newport News, Va., publishing and printing firm, died March 30 in Tarrytown, N.Y. He was manager of southern news for United

Press before joining King Features. He is survived by his wife, Julia Rosser Hornady; a son, John R. Hornady, III, of Riverside, Conn.; a daughter, Mrs. Roger Coryelle of West Hartford, Conn.; and a sister, Mrs. Frank J. West, woman's editor of the Rome, Ga., *News Tribune*.

William Jelks Long '25 of Columbus, Ga., died Oct. 6, 1973. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Patsy H. Long of Columbus.

Thomas C. Tuggle '25 of Birmingham died March 17. He was employed by Rust Engineering Co. Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James O. Tuggle of Birmingham; a sister, Mrs. L. H. Rogers, Mobile, and three brothers, Albert L. Tuggle of Seattle, Wash.; and Charles E. and James W. Tuggle, both of Birmingham.

R. R. Easter '26 of Robertsdale died Feb. 21. Survivors include his wife and a brother E. C. (Pap) Easter '21.

David Carl Pruitt '26 of Homewood died Feb. 14. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Leo Reese Pruitt '27; a daughter, Mrs. Jean Pruitt Holtsford of Gadsden; a son, David Carl Pruitt, III, of Washington, D.C.; 3 sisters and 5 brothers.

Albert Henry Stockmar '27 of Villa Rica, Ga., died March 1. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Earlene Stockmar; a

(See Column 4)

News of Auburn Clubs

The **Orlando (Fla.) Area Auburn Club** met March 28 at Rio Pinar Country Club and elected new officers for 1974-75. Bill Malone '68, an engineer with the Martin Marietta Corporation in Orlando, was elected president; James P. Melton '38, first vice-president; George W. Lawson '57, second vice-president; Dr. John Athey '71, third vice-president; and Stephen J. Marcereau, secretary-treasurer. New club directors are Fred Voght '34, William Appich, Jr., '53; Dr. Antji Newbert '70; Tom Pyke '32; Dr. Derrick Turnipseed '34; Gerald Rutberg '66; Dr. James Bozeman '40; Michael Heard '67; Tom Kuykendall '63; and Sally Evans '61. J. Dudley Bates '65 is publicity chairman.

Auburn Alumni Secretary Buck Bradberry and Athletic Director Lee Hayley were guest speakers. The Orlando club is the second largest Auburn alumni group outside of Alabama.

In Memoriam (From Column 3)

son, Lemuel Stockmar of Villa Rica; and a sister, Mrs. Alice Stockmar Strange of Birmingham.

F. Ott Brown '28, a retired vice president of Alabama Power Co., died Feb. 2 in Clanton. He was a former president of the Anniston Chamber of Commerce. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Pauline Gray Miller; two daughters, Mrs. John P. Fox (Marian Miller) '57 of Houston, Miss., and Mrs. J. Claude Bennett of Birmingham; three brothers and two sisters.

Joe Dexter Tucker '28 of Cedartown, Ga., died Feb. 14 after an extended illness. He was a retired employee of the Rome Plow Co. and a member of the Cedartown Exchange Club. Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth Smith Tucker of Cedartown; two sons, Joe D. Tucker, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., and Terry Tucker of Kingsport, Tenn.; two brothers and one sister.

Clarence Henry West, Jr., '32 of Phenix City died Feb. 26 in the Medical Center in Columbus, Ga. He was a retired civil engineer. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Mildred Morton West; a daughter, Mrs. Millie West Lisenby '60, both of Phenix City; a son, Clarence Henry West, III, '72 of Eglin AFB, Fla.; one brother, John Hill West of Andalusia, and 2 grandchildren.

Hoyt A. Nation '39 of Greenville, Miss., died on Feb. 28. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Nation; a son Allan Nation of Hattiesburg, Miss., his mother, Mrs. Pearl Nation of Opelika; a sister, Mrs. Homer A. Dean of Opelika; and one granddaughter.

Col. John B. Thomas, Jr., '39 of Columbia, Tenn., died Feb. 26. He was vice president of Columbia Military Academy where he had been on the faculty 18 years. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Louise L. Thomas; two daughters, Mrs. Owen Hendley of Charlottesville, Va., and Miss Jane Thomas of Columbia; his mother, Mrs. John B. Thomas, Sr., and two sisters, Mrs. T. C. Raspberry, and Mrs. Ruth Bruner, all of Birmingham.

Mrs. Imogene Campbell Martin '46 of Huntsville died in 1973 according to information received recently in the alumni office.

The **Jefferson County Auburn Club** is interested in hearing from younger alumni in the Birmingham area. For information on the club and its activities, contact Jim Walker, club secretary, at 323-7141 (Birmingham).

Henry Harris Dies From Fall

Former Auburn basketball captain Henry Harris died April 18 as a result of a fall from a dormitory on the campus of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Medical examiners ruled the death an apparent suicide.

Harris, the first black athlete to receive an Auburn athletic scholarship, was freshman basketball coach at the University of Wisconsin, where he went as an assistant to former Auburn assistant coach, Rudy Davalos.

The 6'-3" guard-forward started here three seasons (1970-72) and was team captain his senior year. Primarily known for his defense, he averaged in double figures all three seasons despite knee injuries which troubled him throughout his Auburn career.

Former basketball coach Bill Lynn (who awarded Harris the scholarship) commented: "It was a real shock to me. Henry was a real congenial person, real polite and real intelligent. He never crossed anybody and never questioned anything. He's one of the easiest players to get along with anybody could ever have. Everybody liked him. Of course, Henry was one of the best players ever to play here."

Harris was drafted by the Houston Rockets of the National Basketball League after his senior season but did not make the club.

Ag Honorary To Hold Coffee

Alpha Zeta, the School of Agriculture Honor Society, will host an open house coffee the morning of the Annual A-Day Game, Saturday, May 18. The members of Alpha Zeta invite all Alumni from the School of Agriculture to come, visit, and enjoy this pre-game get-together from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at the main entrance of Comer Hall.

Hollis S. Boozer '49 of Jacksonville died April 4, 1969, according to information recently received in the alumni office.

Dr. John W. White '53 of Washington, Miss., died in November, 1972, according to information recently received by the alumni office.

Dr. Charlews Wesley James '54 of Waverly died March 2 in the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Patricia James; two daughters, Pattie and Kelley James; two sons, Bill and Stuart James; mother, Mrs. E. H. James, Sr., all of Waverly; one brother, Dr. Hulin James of Baltimore, Md.

John Davis Sample '60 of Hartselle died suddenly on Feb. 25.

AUBURN ALUMNALITIES —Continued

engineer at Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio....Mr. and Mrs. **James Michael Yates** (Shirley Ann Murphy '66) now live in Yukon, Okla., where he is a salesman with U.S. Steel.

1963

Mr. and Mrs. **Kenneth H. Cranford** (Minette Thompson '65) live in Niceville, Fla., where he is chief of the software analysis group with the system analysis section at Eglin AFB, Fla....

Frank D. Ellis is a purchasing agent with the central purchasing department of Armstrong Cork Co. He had been assistant plant purchasing agent in the company's ceiling materials plant at Macon, Ga....

Dr. Imogene Mathison is now Dr. Imogene M. Mixon. She was married on June 23, 1972, and lives in Ozark.

1964

Nancy Carole Bush Spence teaches at Shaw High School in Mobile....**John W. Littleton** has the new position of coordinator for screen printing with Westpoint-Pepperell in Opelika. He and his wife Nadine have two children: John, Jr., 8, and Leslie Anne, 6....

Walter P. Nachbaur, Jr., his wife Mandy, and daughter Susan, 2½, are now in Singapore after leaving Australia where he is working with a medical computer for a new clinic currently being built in Singapore....**Dr. Charles H. H. Frith** is with the Food and Drug Administration in Little Rock, Ark....

Maj. George K. Eubanks received a master's in business from LSU—New Orleans in December. He and his wife, **Dianne O'Reilly** '65, now live in Carlsbad, Calif., where he is stationed at Camp Pendleton....

Mr. and Mrs. **Kells K. Ellenburg** (Gail Candler) live in Marietta, Ga. He is president of Howard's Furniture Co., Inc., in Smyrna.

BORN: A son, Jason Anthony, to Mr. and Mrs. **Thomas D. Hovey** (Patsy '65)

Faces in The News



Smith



Welch

Phil Smith '51 of Talladega is a candidate for Alabama Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries. In the state House of Representatives, he served eight years as chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture and, after one particular session, was selected "Hardest Working Member of the House" by the Capitol press corps. He and his wife, **Catherine Wellbaum** '52, have four children.

Bruce L. Welch '51, professional ecologist, declared his candidacy for Governor of Maryland on March 15. A Democrat, he contends: "There is no energy shortage. There is only mismanagement and non-management of our affairs, failure to use wisely the talents and resources that we have. Failure to plan." Dr. Welch is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of numerous professional societies. He and his wife, **Annemarie**, live in Catonsville, Md.

of Langley AFB, Va., on Sept. 30. He joins Michelle, 8, Timothy, 5, and Beth, 4. The Hoveys will be moving to Italy for a new assignment in July.

1965

William Ronald Maddox and his brother James own Terry's Drug Co. in Quitman, Ga., where William is the pharmacist and manager....

Mary Joyce Barber is now Mary Joyce Barber Bell and lives in Deming, N.M., where she is a teacher....**Judy Ann Williams Belyeu** is with Muscle Shoals Mental Health Center in Florence....

Dr. W. Robert May has joined the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary as a church work consultant after receiving his Doctor of Ministry from the school on Dec. 22. He and his wife Marilyn, who recently received the Master of Religion Education from the Seminary, have a son, Steven Robert, 5 months....

Joseph A. Mitchell is Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter's administrative assistant. He and his wife Leslie and children Kim, 10, and Matt, 4 live in Atlanta.

BORN: A son, Brian James, to Mr. and Mrs. **Troy C. Musselwhite** (Charlotte Fuller) of Orlando, Fla., on Jan. 27....A son, Michael James, to Mr. and Mrs. **James R. Jenkins** of Cleveland, Miss., on March 19.

1966

David C. Vesely is a sales supervisor with Alabama Power Co. at Theodore....**Don Gilliland** is the new head of Jockey Clubs Real Estate in Miami, Fla., concerned with sales and rentals of Jockey Club condominiums and apartments. He is currently working on a master's in real estate at Florida International University. He and his wife **Susan Scott** '69 have a son Steven Scott, 5....

R. Jerry Thacker is now in private practice doing engineering and surveying work with the firm of Carisle and Thacker, Inc., in the Atlanta area....

Capt. Frank W. Waid is an instructor pilot at Randolph AFB, Tex....**Donald E. Franklin**, personnel manager for Harbert Construction Corp. in Birmingham.

Ronald Keith Cooke, Sr., is general engineer with the Naval Ship Systems Command with the Department of Defense. He has offices in Arlington, Va. He and his wife, **Sylvia Hollis**, and children, Keith, 4, and Ashley, 1, live in Alexandria, Va....

Nancy Carol Weldon is now Mrs. Charles L. Adams. She and her husband live in Jefferson, Ind....**Capt. Paul W. Lowery** is stationed at Marine Corps Air Station near Beaufort, S.C. He is married to **Patricia Armistead**....

Calvin J. Turner, Jr., is now assistant manager of the Opelika Mill of WestPoint-Pepperell. He and his wife Judy Faye, have four children: Cheryl Lynn, 9; Brian Keith, 7; David Wayne, 4; and Angela Denise, 2....

Franklin D. Fuller, former football player with the Miami Dolphins, is now sales manager for Daniel Construction Co. in Birmingham....**Capt. Danny L. Mason** received the Meritorious Service Medal at the U.S. Army War College for his exceptional service as Carlisle Barracks post adjutant and administrative officer. He was cited particularly for his efforts in establishing an Army community service program to help service members and their families. He and his wife, Jerry, have two children: Merrye, 7, and Alex, 4....

Capt. Stephen L. Baker is now back at Barksdale AFB, La., after temporary assignments in Thailand and Guam....**Cap. James H. Simmons** is an administrative officer with the Space and Missile Test Center at Vandenberg

AFB, Calif.

BORN: A son, William E., III, (Bill), to Mr. and Mrs. **William E. Hanks, Jr.**, of Birmingham. He joins sisters Barbara, 12, Suzanne, 9, and Mary, 7. Bill, Sr., is an industrial engineer with the Bama Food Products Division of Borden, Inc.

1967

Joseph A. Bolling of Baton Rouge, La., has been honored by Johnson & Johnson's Health Care Division, for outstanding sales. He joined the company in 1972....**Hugh E. Taylor, Jr.**, is now director of store planning for Rich's of Atlanta....**Gary M. Patterson** is an airborne weapons controller, assigned to Korat Royal Thai AFB, Thailand....

Lt. Col. John H. Napier, III, recently received two Crosses of Military Service from the Sophie Bibb Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at ceremonies in Montgomery. The crosses were for service in Korea and Vietnam. Col. Napier is on the faculty of the Air War College at Maxwell....

James L. Merriwether, Jr., is with General Electric in Birmingham. He and his wife, **Patsy Fincher** '66, have two children: Wes, 4, and Jana, 2.

Ray Holmes Kirkpatrick is manager of Cedar Creek Farms, Route 1, Sardis. He and his wife received a complimentary trip to Italy in February from a pharmaceutical supply company....**Henry T. Woodyard** is in management training with Deering-Milliken in LaGrange, Ga....

Kenneth Edwards has brought the Dairy Queen-Brazier in Lithonia, Ga. He and his wife, **Penny Peth** '65, operate the business. They have two children: Chace, 5½, and Jason, 3....

Robert C. Phillips has recently been promoted to plant manager for the sprocket division of the FMC Corp. in Atlanta. He, his wife Nita, and children Diane and Scott, live in Stone Mountain, Ga....

Lt. Col. James W. Langston has retired from the Air Force after 20 years.

MARRIED: Beth Soltist to **Robert Hutson** on Dec. 15 at a sunrise service in Honolulu. The Hutsons now live in Exmouth, Australia, where he is in charge of the Naval Communications Station.

BORN: A son, Justin Nelson, to Mr. and Mrs. **Nelson E. Anglin** (Katherine Dixon) of Duluth, Ga., on Feb. 18. He joins sister Marliss, 2½....A son, Jerel Thomas, to Mrs. **Judy Bond Eubanks** of Marietta, Ga., in October....

A daughter, Allison Elizabeth, to Mr. and Mrs. **Craig DuPriest** (Charlotte Blackwell '66) of Columbus, Ga., on March 21. She joins sister Adrienne Lee, 1. Craig recently became anchorman for the 11 p.m. news on WTVM-TV in Columbus....

A son, Bradley Daniel, to Mr. and Mrs. **Dan Ashlin, Jr.**, (Carole Ann Harris) of Bluefield, W. Va., on Feb. 27.

1968

Gerald L. Roush is instructor of English and history at Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College in Tifton, Ga....**John C. Allman, Jr.**, assistant cashier and branch manager at the Hueytown office of the First Western Bank of Birmingham....**Lt. Robert P. Meadows** is on a six-month cruise in the Mediterranean aboard the aircraft carrier USS Forrestal. He will participate in training exercises with the U.S. Sixth Fleet....**James Harris**, vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Talladega. He is married to **Betty Stewart**....

Patrick Wright Tolbert is a senior CPA with Price Waterhouse and Co. in Jacksonville, Fla. His wife, **Carol Proctor** '69, teaches at Edward H. White High School while working on her

master's at the University of North Florida....**Capt. Franklin T. Vinson, Jr.**, is a member of the Strategic Air Command wing which received the U.S. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award....

Dr. James A. Jackson, technical training manager for the Ames Company Division Technical Services Laboratory, a division of Miles Laboratories in Elkhart, Ind. Prior to accepting the position, Dr. Jackson was a clinical chemist at the University of Kentucky Medical Center....**Kenneth Penuel** is now a sales engineer with Alabama Power at Anniston....

Rebecca J. Neira is a district director for the Alabama Education Association in Tuscaloosa....**Jackson H. Smith** has opened the Jackson H. Smith Advertising and Marketing Co. in Atlanta.

BORN: A son, Christopher Hunter, to Mr. and Mrs. **Bill Bass** (Kay Stone '70) of Montgomery on Nov. 3....A daughter, Helen Melissa, to Mr. and Mrs. **William A. Reeder** of Dublin, Ga. on Feb. 26....A daughter, Melissa Kae, to Mr. and Mrs. **Jack Stuart Cooper** (Vicki Lynne Yates) of Lithia Springs, Ga., on July 4....A daughter, Melissa Gayle, to Mr. and Mrs. **Robert W. Chesnut** (Barbara Elizabeth Taylor) of Mobile on Dec. 14....A son, Joshua, to Mr. and Mrs. **Q. V. Lowe** (Laurie Scott) of Ocala, Fla. on Oct. 10....A son, Robert Daniel, to Mr. and Mrs. **Jon David Glenn** of Clinton, Miss., on Feb. 9....A daughter, Stacie Anne, to Mr. and Mrs. **Rodney G. Clarke** of Birmingham on Dec. 10. She joins Stephanie, 5½, and Sean, 3. Rodney is with Rowan and Associates.

A daughter, Kathleen Elizabeth, to **Capt. and Mrs. Donald S. Bergin** (Kitty Adams) of Macomb, Ill., on Dec. 27. She joins brother Skipper, 1½....

1969

Robert W. Motley is sales and promotion manager for the Houston, Tex., Gulf Freeway Ramada Inn. He will handle all sales promotion activities for the 200-room motel....**Kenneth Aycock** of Auburn, promoted with the Soil Conservation Service to hydraulic engineer....

James R. Thorton received his master's in industrial hygiene from Texas A & M University in August and is now employed with the Tennessee Valley Authority in Muscle Shoals....**Elaine Cordes**, employment manager with Southern Bell in Atlanta....**Teresa Ingwersen**, employment representative with Southern Bell in Atlanta....**William B. Sheffield**, controller of the nursing home division of Charter Medical Corp....

Harold N. Gibbs was recently promoted to Captain in the Army. He is stationed in Fort Hood, Tex....**Capt. James H. Owens, Jr.**, a commanding officer at Fort Knox, Ky....**Larry G. Duffy** was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force upon graduation from the School of Military Sciences for Officers at Lackland AFB, Tex. He is now in navigator training at Mather AFB, Calif....

Tena R. Dunnivant is a buyer of career sportswear for the Davison Stores of Atlanta....**James R. Whitten**, with Durand Machinery and Manufacturing Co. in LaGrange, Ga....**Bucky Ayers**, golf pro for the Lakeway Golf Course at Lakeway resort residential community on Lake Travis near Austin, Tex....**John P. Wesson**, design engineer in plant engineering at the B.F. Goodrich V-Belt Plant in Elgin, S.C. He and his wife, Joan, live in Columbia, S.C....**Lawrence L. Milner**, industrial engineer at WestPoint-Pepperell's Grantville, Ga., mill. He and his wife, Joyce, have three daughters: Julie Leigh, 14; Tina Anne, 12; and Christi Diane, 9....

Eugene V. Kelley was promoted to

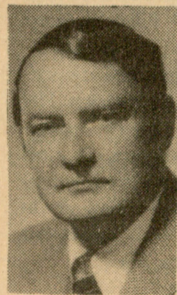
captain recently while serving at the Marine Corps Base in Quantico, Va....**Lt. Richard C. Yerby** serves with a Marine attack squadron in Iwakuni, Japan....**Dr. Robert Rex Payne**, completing his medical internship at University Hospital, University of Arkansas Medical Center. He and his wife, **Lila Ward Flint** '70, will move in June to Birmingham where Rex will enter a three year residency program in dermatology. They have a daughter, Ashley Anna, 2....

Hank Jones, pharmacist with Big B Drugs in Anniston....**Russell E. Allman**, assistant cashier at the Bell Air Branch of Merchants National Bank of Mobile....**Thomas M. Plummer**, manager of Sunstate Sportswear, manufacturers of men's slacks, in Lake City, Fla....**S. Thomas Rhodes**, state representative for the Twelfth District of North Carolina. He lives in Wilmington....

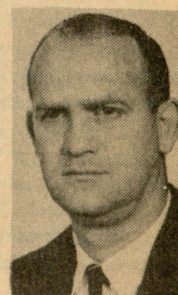
MARRIED: Carol Monroe to **Dr. Ronald G. Phillipp** (DMD) in June. Ronald graduated from the University of Alabama School of Dentistry with honors last June and is now an orthopedic resident at the Louisiana State University School of Dentistry in New Orleans. He plans to enter practice in Guntersville upon completion of his residency program.

BORN: A daughter, Holly Ginger, to Mr. and Mrs. **Richard Harris** (Beverly J. Smith) of Dothan on Aug. 31....A son, Richard Matthew, to Mr. and Mrs. **Richard W. Boothe** of Salem, Va., on Nov. 9. Richard will receive his master's in electrical engineering from VPI this year. He is a control systems engineer with General Electric in Salem....A son, Tommy Ralph, to Mr. and Mrs. **Tommy R. Horne, Jr.**, (Linda Kay Green) of Auburn on Jan. 22. Tommy is a senior in veterinary medicine at Auburn....A son, Richard Joel, to Mr. and Mrs. **Lawrence R. Heisler** (C. Knox Smith) of Albany, Ga. on Sept. 23....A son, Lance Ward, to Mr. and Mrs. **Ward Taylor** of Andalusia on Aug. 15. He joins sister Heather, 3. Ward is with the local Ford dealership....A son, John Mark, to Mr. and Mrs. **Bill Faurot** of Tallassee on

Faces in The News



Farish



Scott

Jay P. Farish, III, has been appointed president of Ebonite Corp., a manufacturer and distributor of bowling balls, bags, shoes, and accessories. The Hopkinsville, Ky., firm is a subsidiary of Fuqua Industries of which Farish is a vice-president. He and his wife, Barbara, and three children presently live in Atlanta.

Dr. Thomas H. Scott '53 has been appointed director of the development division for the Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge Operations. He recently transferred to Oak Ridge from the Commission's Savannah River Operations where he was special assistant to the manager for special projects. He holds a Ph.D. in nuclear engineering. He and his wife, **Janet Cosby** '54 report they are enjoying East Tennessee, their new home in Oak Ridge, and a 1923 antique fire truck which Tom located in a barn in Georgia and bought last summer. They have two children: Jan, 12, and David, 9.

AUBURN ALUMNALITIES—Continued

Dec. 28. He joins sister Susan, 4....

A son, John Bryan, to Mrs. Janet Bond Waits of Birmingham on Sept. 4. Janet teaches in the Birmingham City System....A daughter, Barret Daniel, to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Swatek (Lana Daniel) of Birmingham on March 3. She joins brother Dax, 2.

1970

C. David Naugher, promoted to sales engineer I, and working with Alabama Power in Roanoke....Mike Cleveland, pharmacist with Big B Drugs in Anniston....

Willard K. Green is a salesman for the Jenkins Brick Co. in Coosada....Thomas H. Cooke, manager of cost and budget with the Wrangler boots division of Blue Bell, Inc., in Nashville, Tenn....Frank B. Wingate will leave the Navy in May to attend graduate school at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif. He will work on a master's in electrical engineering. His wife, Sally Elizabeth Weeks, will attend Stanford to work on a master's in elementary education....David N. Smith is now an agricultural economist with the Soil Conservation Service in Auburn. He and his wife, Ginger, previously lived in Dothan where he was a soil conservationist....

Van M. Vincent is supervisor of three Comal Cotton stores in the Beaumont, Tex. area. The stores are affiliated with Mission Valley Mills, Inc., a subsidiary of WestPoint-Pepperell....Dr. J.W. Meadows (DVM) has a practice now at Fairville Animal Hospital in Orlando, Fla....Ray Whitley, Jr., computer programmer supervisor for McDonnell-Douglas in St. Louis....John "Rat" Riley, personnel director at WestPoint Pepperell's Lanier-Carter mill, was recently named the Valley's "Young Man of the Year" by area Jaycees. He was cited for his "Christian dedication" and civic work....Paul Lance New, with the outside plant engineering department of Southern Bell in Panama City, Fla....

Nina Daniell Boston, secretary with the 3M Company....John C. Frayne, assistant cashier at Merchants National Bank in Mobile....1/Lt. William H. Lee, Jr., a missile launch officer at Ellsworth AFB in Rapid City, S.D. Bill completed his master's in business with specialization in management from The University of Northern Colorado in January. His wife, Linda Mobley, is executive director of Big Brothers of America, Inc., and will complete her master's in education from South Dakota State University in May....Steven Felahis, with Emery Air Freight Corp. in Miami, Fla....

Larry Blakeney is the head football coach at Walker High School in Jasper....His wife, Sue Neyman, is a stewardess with Delta Airlines....Eugene J. Akers, computer system analyst supervisor with the Florida Crime Information Center in Tallahassee....Carolyn Rose Smith, with the P.E. department at Dothan High School....Perry Nichols, co-owner of Nichols Charolais Ranch in Arcadia, Fla. He and his wife, Nancy Jenkins '69, have two daughters: Melanie, 3, and Melissa, 1....Henry G. Baxter, with the Drug Fair Company in Orange, Va.

MARRIED: Annette Everson to Stephen G. Rainey on Sept. 16. Stephen is a senior field engineer with Schlumberger Well Services, an oil well service company. They live in Lafayette, La....Cheryl Marie Bouchard to John G. Clark on Dec. 29. They live in Atlanta where John is a team chief with the classification division of the state merit system....Jemie Lynn Arnold to Lt. Harold Evans Whaley, an instructor pilot at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo. They live in Green Mountain Falls, Colo.

BORN: A daughter, Katrina Miriam, to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Johnson of Selma on Jan. 11. She joins sister Kristie Heatherly, 2....A son, Scott Steven, to Mr. and Mrs. George S. Peters of Nederland, Tex. on Feb. 11. George works for Texaco, Inc., in Port Arthur, Tex....A daughter, Jennifer Lynn, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe L. Battle, Jr., (Myra Jackson '71) of Birmingham on March 4....

A daughter, Michelle, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Thomas Burroughs (Mary John Fields) of St. Petersburg, Fla., in Oct....A son, Anthony Joel, to Mr. and Mrs. James F. Vinson (Charlotte Bell '71) of Mobile on Feb. 22. James is a sales representative for Rockwell International....

Twin daughters, Maris Lavonne and Meredith Layne, to Mr. and Mrs. Connie Frederick (Sandy Crawford) of Montgomery on Nov. 19.

1971

O. Parker Harris, Jr., is projects engineer with the Riverdale Mill of WestPoint-Pepperell at River View, Ala....John Roberts, pharmacist with Big B Drugs in Anniston....

Marvin E. Whatley is a service sales representative for Otis Elevator Co. in Atlanta. He and his wife, Nova Tuck, live in Tucker, Ga....Christopher Joseph Peterson, with Aetna Life Insurance in Atlanta....Spencer A. Hawkins, Jr., received his master's in astronautical engineering from the Air Force Institute of Technology last September. He is now the officer in charge of the data base in a computer software section at Sunnyvale Air Force Station near San Jose, Calif....Norma E. Jernigan, with Educational Computer Corp. in Orlando, Fla....1/Lt. James F. Rebman recently received the Air Force Commendation Medal for meritorious service as secretary for the Special Operations School at Eglin AFB, Fla. He now is at Clark AB, Philippines, as commander of the 405th Fighter Wing....

Judy E. Jones is a medical technologist at South Highland Hospital in Birmingham. She received her medical technology diploma last year and is now a department head in South Highland's medical laboratory. She also teaches in the hospital's School of Medical Technology....James Lee McKinney, pharmacist at Big B Discount Drugs in Birmingham. His wife, Raye Annette Deerman, is a buyer for Pizitz in Birmingham....Samuel Wesley Teague, a branch manager trainee at the Bank-Of-Virginia-Potomac in Falls Church Va....Alton Brooks Campbell, Jr., with WestPoint-Pepperell Co. in West Point, Ga....

A. Sidney Adams, Jr., is an area engineer with Daniel Construction Co. on Barnwell Nuclear Fuel Plant in Barnwell, N.C....Bruce Gilliland recently received his master's in business administration from Auburn and is now in the training department of Alabama Power in Birmingham....

MARRIED: Patricia L. Tinsley to Roger A. Thompson in November. They live in Newnan, Ga....Susan Ruth Powell to Herbert F. Macaula on March 16. Susan is presently in graduate school at Auburn.

BORN: A son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. Dru Barrineau (Jill Mason '70) of Mobile in September. Dru is with the corps of engineers....

1972

Linda Thomas Provence teaches junior high students at St. Andrews Baptist School in Charleston, S.C....Ens. Terry Edwin Provence, with the weapons department, on the USS Bordelon....John O. Poulson, eastern division substation engineer with the Florida Power Company in Winter Park....John W. Smith, Jr., training

director at WestPoint-Pepperell's Shawmut Mill. He and his wife, Wanda Yates, live in Lanett....William I. Ward, internal revenue agent in Elizabeth City, N.C. He and his wife, Dot, have one daughter, Ashley, 18 months....Ernie Seay is an agricultural engineer with the Soil Conservation Service....

Bob Geddie was recently installed as president of the Capitol Hill Democratic Club in Washington D.C. An aide to Sen. John Sparkman, Geddie has been active in partisan politics for several years....Ernest G. Hester recently announced his candidacy for delegate to the 1974 Democratic Convention from District Four (Marion, Lamar, Pickens, Fayette, Winston, Walker, Cullman, and Blount counties). A staff assistant to Sen. John Sparkman, he attends law school at American University....1/Lt. Grover E. Young is the first pharmacy officer ever assigned to the 2nd Infantry Division. He is stationed north of Seoul, Korea, where he supervises ten dispensaries and twenty-two medical battalion aid stations by helicopter. His wife, Rebecca Walton, '73 lives in Seoul....Ron Kimberly, pharmacist with Big B Drugs in Anniston....

Windell R. Keith is with the architectural firm of Bridges, Haley and Howard in Marietta, Ga. His wife, Jan Biggers, works for the Social Security Administration in Atlanta....R. Dale Rush became a registered pharmacist in Maryland last December. He works with Drug Fair in Prince Frederick, Md....John Black is manager of the FMX Store in Scottsboro.

Walter Edward Stead is working on his doctorate in business management at Louisiana State University. His wife, Jean Garner '71, is with the Baton Rouge, La., purchasing department.

MARRIED: Amelia Dyer to Ali Barzegar on December 15. Amelia is an employee of Auburn University Relations. Both will graduate in June, Ali with a B.S. in civil engineering and Amelia with an M.A....Lt. Dianne Ruppner to Lt. David Wallace Parrish on February 9 in Ft. Rucker....Sally Barfield to Alton Wayne Stewart on April 14. Sally teaches English at Addie R. Lewis Junior High in Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.

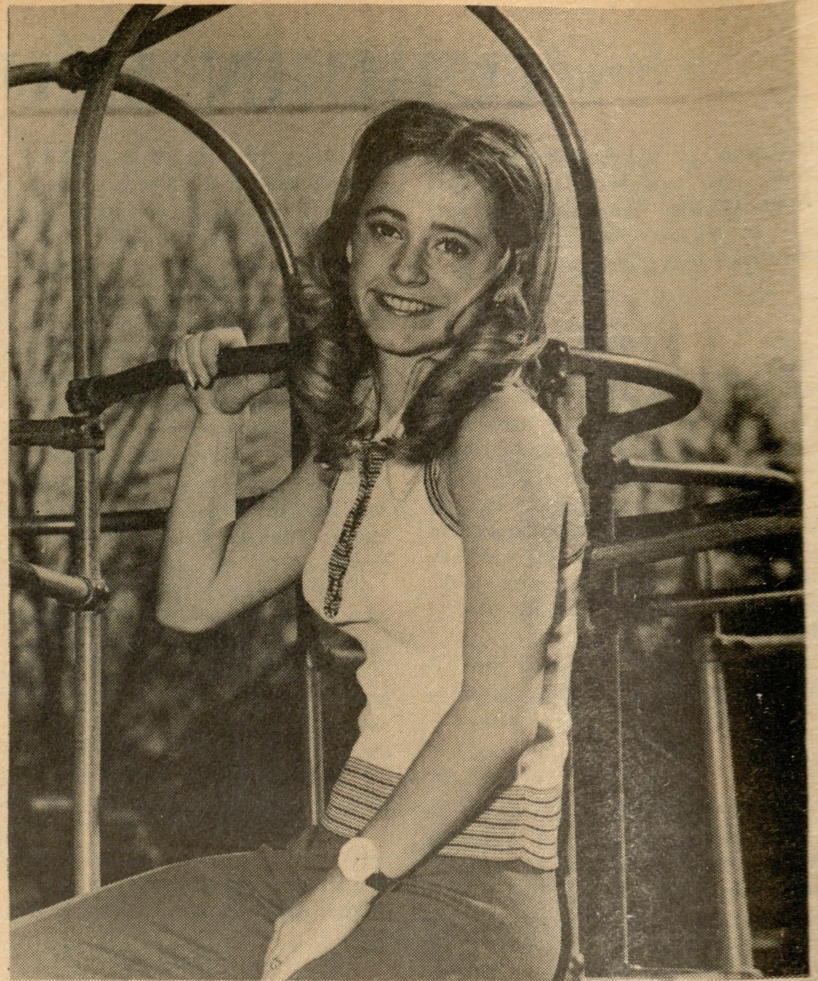
BORN: A daughter, Tiffany Locke, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Chambers in June. Richard is the assistant air port manager of DeKalb-Peachtree Airport in Northeast Atlanta, the third busiest airport in Georgia.

A son, Richard Brian, to 2/Lt. and Mrs. William D. Younger (Kay Jehle '71) of Beale AFB, Calif., on Feb. 16.

1973

WHERE THEY'RE WORKING: Ronnie Ray Watkins is public health engineer with the Alabama Air Pollution Control Commission in Montgomery....Charles A. Elliot, salesman with Hinkle Supply Co., Inc., in Birmingham....Priscilla Pace Cannon teaches mentally retarded children for the Phenix City School System....Roy Roberson, assistant editor of research information for the Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station....Hamilton C. Smith, management trainee with the First National Bank of Bay Minette....Charles S. Sharp, Jr., counselor with the South Carolina Department of Vocational Rehabilitation in Rock Hill....

Tommie Jo Cooper, a food service supervisor for Decatur City Schools....William O. Jones, Jr., intern at K-Mart Pharmacy in Fern Park, Fla....Steve Holland, staff forester with Resource Manufacturing Services, Inc. near Birmingham....Lynne Griffin, computer programmer at Eglin AFB, Fla....Curtis Wayne Whitaker, III, industrial engineer with Neptune Meter Company in Tallahassee....Carol L. Hilley, pharmacist with Best Buy Drugs, Inc., in West Palm Beach, Fla....Lynn Kennedy, counselor for



MISS MAY—Martha McCorkle of Montgomery is the Union Calendar Girl for May. A freshman in education, she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Frank McCorkle '51.

emotionally disturbed children at Redding Ridge, Inc., a residential treatment center in Montgomery....

Janie Bryan is a speech therapist for Carroll County, Ga., schools. She lives in Carrollton....James R. Steverson is an assistant auditor with Touche, Ross & Co. in Birmingham....Michael McClure, draftsman with James Tatum, architectural work, in Ocala, Fla. Earl W. Marbut, pharmacy intern at Northside Hospital in Atlanta....James H. Davis, industrial engineer with the Bibb Company in Macon, Ga....Margaret E. Bryan, merchandiser for Life Savers, Inc. in Atlanta....

Edward M. Smith is a supply specialist for CARS, Inc. in Birmingham....Mary Rogers teaches vocational home economics at Benjamin Russell High School in Alex City....Joe L. Bynum, construction engineer with the State Health Department. He lives in Auburn....Horace M. Dykes, III, purchasing agent for Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Columbus, Ga....Duane B. Parker, employment counselor with Speer Personnel Consultants in Atlanta....

Jerry Mitchell is a public accountant with Jackson, Thorton and Co. in Montgomery....Donna E. Henderson, order controller for Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, stock brokers in Atlanta....Tim Windham, design engineer with Monsanto Textiles Co....David C. Orrison, project engineer with Southern Railway in Atlanta....James B. Fisher, junior engineer with the Alabama Power Co. in Anniston....Gregory D. Butler, a recreation leader in Homewood....Susan R. Persons teaches at Radium Springs Junior High School in Albany, Ga....Ula J. Jones, education advisor at the U.S. WAC Center and School, Fort McClellan, Ala.

Kathy H. Ellenburg is a teacher for a pilot kindergarten class at Brownsboro (Ala.) Junior High....Micheal Ellenburg, auditor for Blue Cross-Blue Shield in Birmingham....Robert W. Hardie, research engineer for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in Brevard, North Carolina....Mickey Ray Andrews, pharmacist at Columbus (Ga.) Medical Center....Dr. Dan G. Jennings (DVM), an associate in the veterinary practice of Dr. Harold W. Nance '43, Lawrenceburg, Tenn....Dan T. Littlejohn, commercial photographer and artist for Tom Suarez in Coral Gables,

Fla. He has also begun work on a master's degree in photography at the University of Miami....Dr. Mohamed S. Khader, a lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Cairo University in Giza, Egypt....Mack Wayne Gilliland, assistant log buyer for Georgia Pacific Corp. in Talladega....C. Ann Machtloff, accountant for the U.S. Army Missile Command in Red Stone Arsenal.

WITH THE ARMED FORCES: Ens. Robert Hamon attends a naval nuclear power school near Port Deposit, Md....2/Lt. Ronald Columbo is an electrical engineer at Eglin AFB, Fla....Capt. Edson O. Parker, III, (Army) is stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga....Ens. Larry G. Booth and Ens. C. Brian Wright recently completed Environmental Indoctrination School at Pensacola NAS, Fla....

IN GRADUATE SCHOOL: Gale Cook is in the Master's of Education program at Tulane University....Sandra H. Bates is presently in graduate school at Auburn....

MARRIED: Deborah A. Newman to Bernard Alton Webb, Jr., on December 29. They live in Atlanta....Jane Glenn Latham to George Curtis Heard. They live in Auburn.

BORN: A daughter, Carrie Evan, to Mr. and Mrs. Carrie Evan Arnwine of Montevallo on February 9....A son, Bryan Jason, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Moore of Fairhope on March 3. "B.J." joins his sister Hayley, 2. Dick is a mechanical engineer with Alcoa in Mobile.

1974

Jimmy Johnson is the new city editor of the *Opelika-Auburn News* where he began working as a reporter in January after completing requirements for his degree in journalism. At Auburn he worked as editor, news editor, managing editor, and editorial cartoonist for *The Plainsman*. He also contributed editorial cartoons to the *Opelika-Auburn News* before his graduation.

MARRIED: Florence Pritchett to T.D. McKinney. They live at Chewacla State Park near Auburn. He is enrolled at Auburn....Barbara Hutson to David Gene Fussell on March 27. They live in Atlanta....

Mona Maxine Murray to Frederick Callahan on March 23. They live in Auburn where he is still in school.